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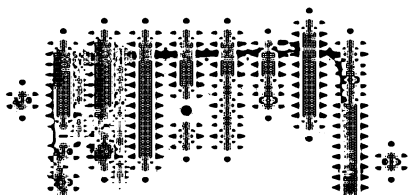
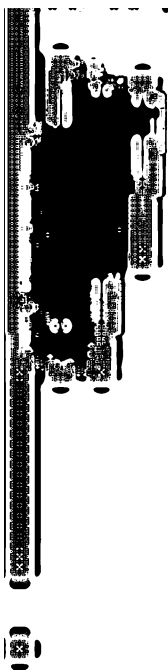
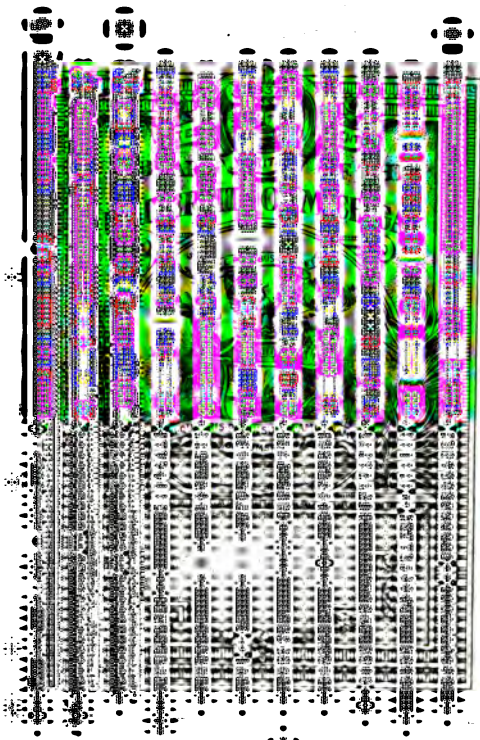
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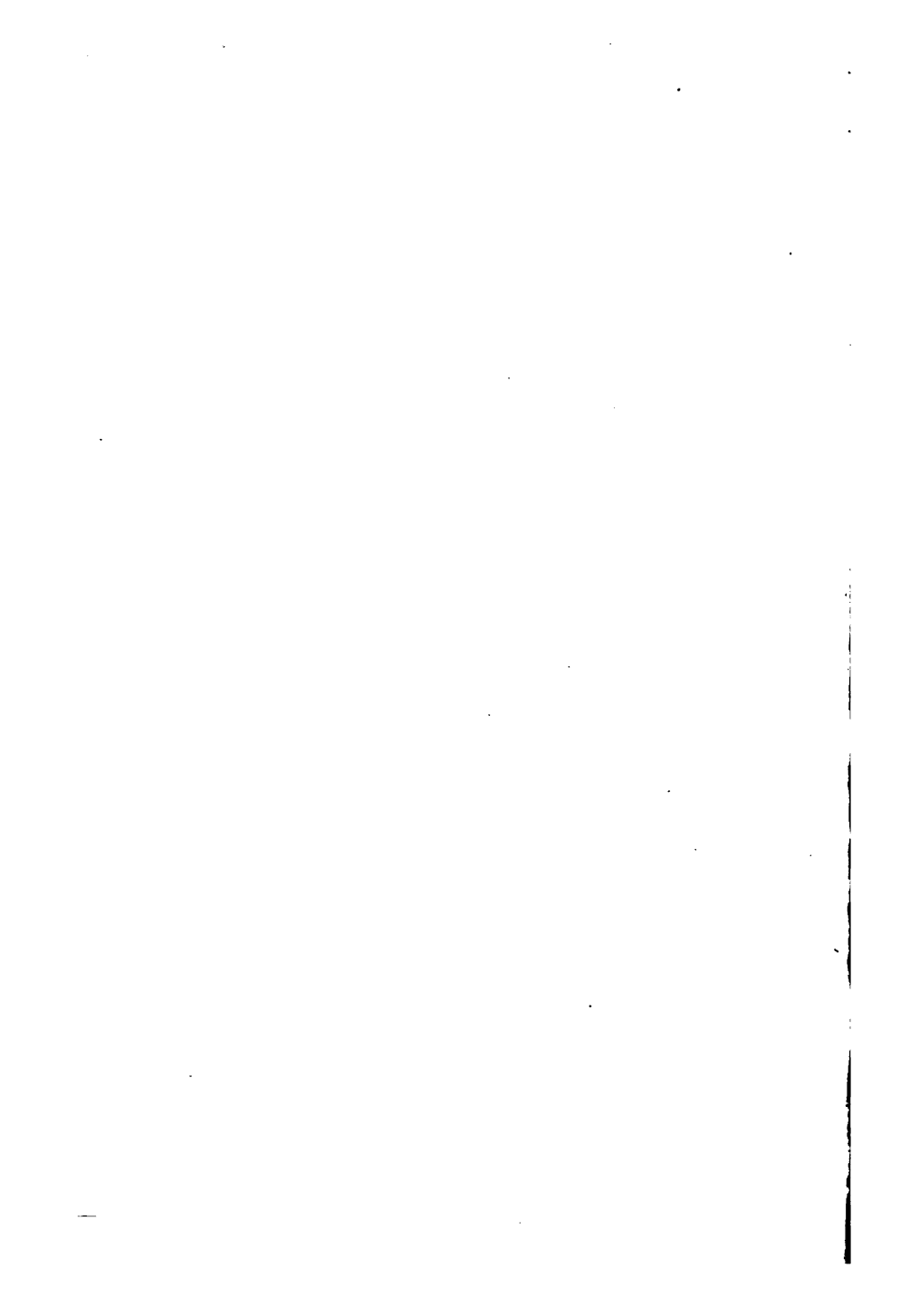
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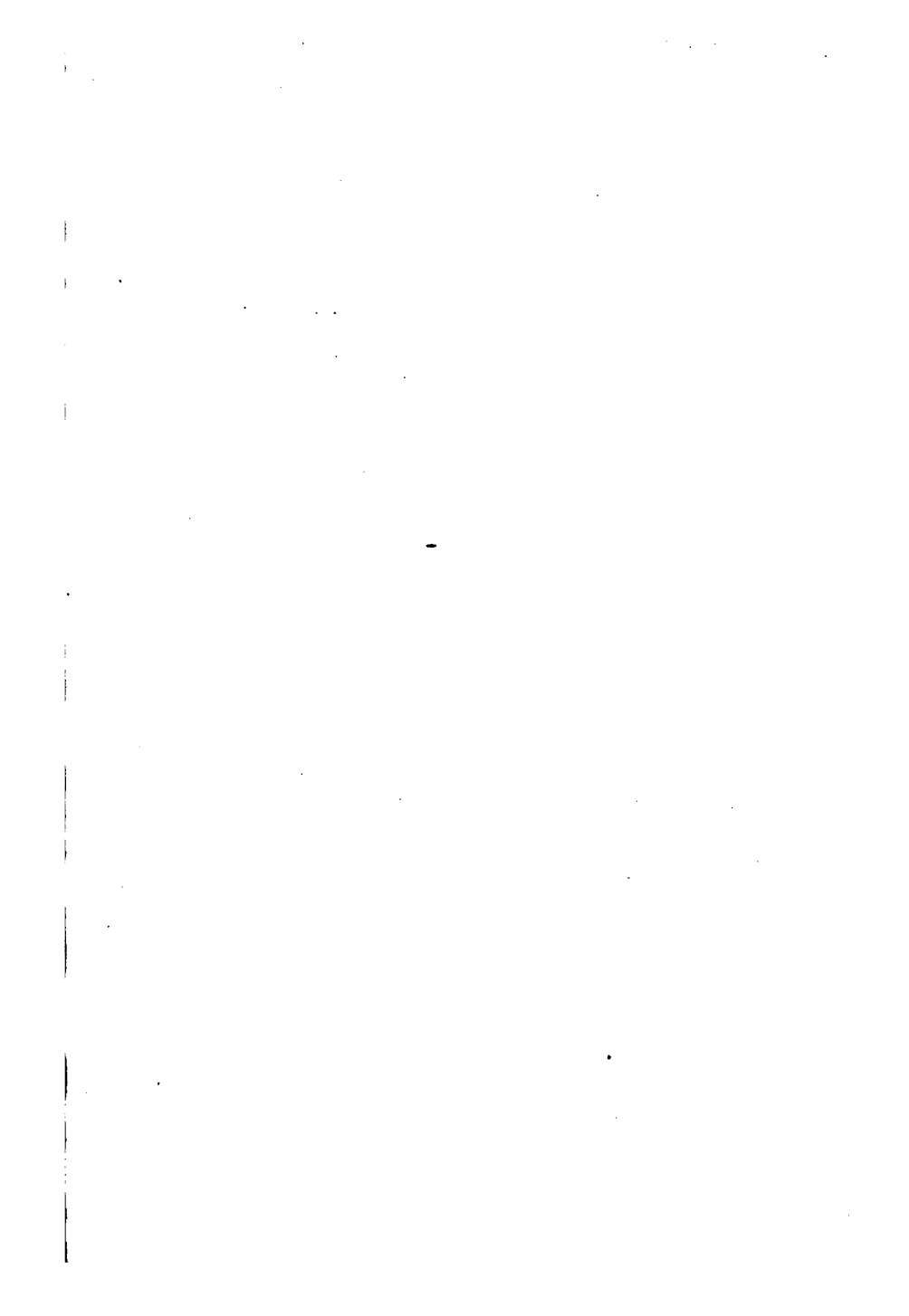
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PREFACE.

The design of this little compilation originated in this wise. Frequently perplexed in prescribing for pregnant and parturient women, we have rushed from the bedside to the office, and after hunting through a dozen or more authorities, gone back to the patient, prescribed and *succeeded*. The first idea was, a *case* in which to carry Guernsey's Obstetrics and have it always in the conveyance ; but the amended thought was, "suppose the cream of our therapeutics divested of all other matter, and culled from every available source, in so small a compass as to be pocketable !" The tangible expression of the idea is before you, and while we do not hope but that omissions and errors have been made, we do hope that none will be found which are very vital. Corrections and additions will be thankfully received by the compiler.

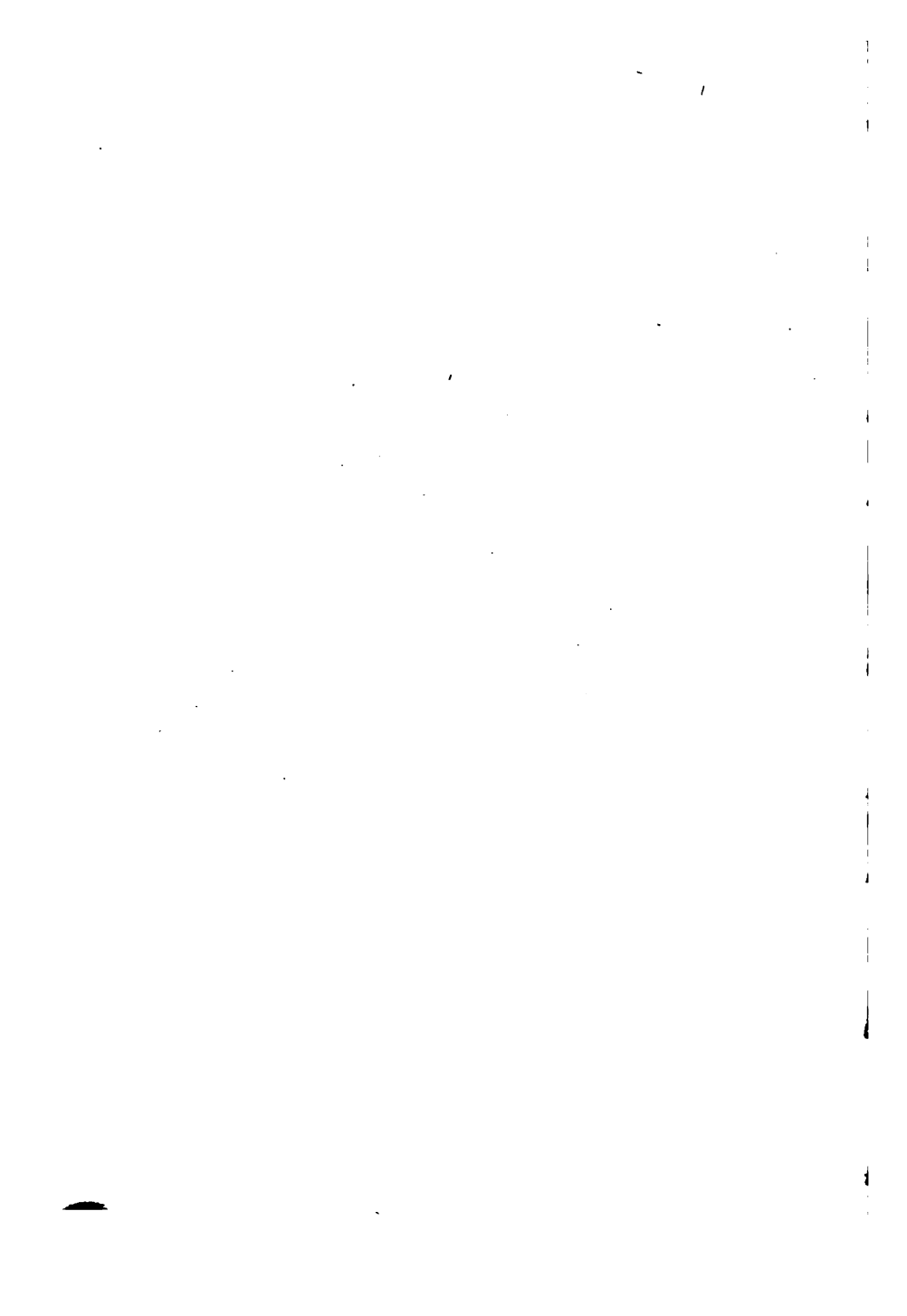
We must acknowledge assistance and advice from several members of the profession ; and especially we extend thanks to SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M. D., Superintendent of the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane in this town, for suggestions regarding the treatment of puerperal insanity.

In compiling this reminder the following authorities have been scrutinized :

Guernsey's Obstetrics.
 Leavitt's "
 Richardson's "
 Croserio's "
 Marsden's Practical Midwifery.
 Jahr's Diseases of Females.
 Hale on Diseases of Women.
 Ludlam " "
 Eaton " "
 Eggert's Uterine and Vaginal Discharges.
 Lilienthal's Homœopathic Therapeutics.
 Ostrom on the Breast.
 Hart on Diseases of the Nervous System.
 Bell on Diarrhœa.
 Allen & Norton's Ophthalmic Therapeutics.
 King on Headache.
 Johnson's Therapeutic Key.
 Hale's New Remedies.
 Jahr's Manual.
 Dunham's Lectures on Materia Medica.
 Raue's Record of Homœopathic Literature.
 Files of The Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics.
 " The Hahnemannian Monthly.
 " The Medical Counselor.
 " The American Homœopath and
 The Transactions of the American Institute of
 Homœopathy, and of the New York State Homœo-
 pathic Medical Society.

CLARENCE M. CONANT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., 1883.



CHAPTER I.

VARIATIONS OF APPETITE—GASTROSES—ENTERIC DISEASES—HEPATIC TROUBLES.

NOT infrequently the first intimation of the existence of pregnancy is an extraordinary capriciousness of appetite. There may be loss of appetite in general, or aversion to particular things; or there may be great increase of appetite, or merely craving for special articles of diet. Along with these conditions, or independent of them, the sense of taste may be perverted. As to increase of appetite, we will remark, in passing, that where it exists in pregnant women otherwise in health, it is usually a good sign, and, within reasonable limits, should be indulged, and not checked as is sometimes done.

VARIATIONS OF APPETITE AND TASTE.

Anorexia: Chin., Cycl., Nux. v., Rhus tox., Sep., Sil.

Bulimy: Calc. carb., Chin., Cina., Iod., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Verat. alb.

Hunger, without Appetite: Bry., Nat. mur., Op., Rhus tox.

Thirst: Acon., Ars., Bry., Calc. carb., Cham., Chin., Merc. sol., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Adipsia: Apis., Ferr. acet., Gels., Hell., Merc. sol., Nux mos., Puls., Sarsap.

Thirst, with Aversion to Drink: Bell., Canth., Hyosc., Nux v., Stram.

Aversion to Acid Food: Bell., Cocc., Ferr., Sabad., Sulph.

Aversion to Beer: Bell., Chin., Cocc., Nux v., Stann., Sulph.

Aversion to Brandy: Ign., Merc. sol.

Aversion to Bread generally: Con., Nat. mur., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Aversion to Rye Bread: Lyc., Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sulph.

Aversion to Broth (Meat): Arn., Ars., Graph.

Aversion to Butter: Carbo veg., Chin., Merc. sol.

Aversion to Coffee: Bry., Calc. carb., Cham., Coff., Nux v., Phos., Rhus tox.

Aversion to Fat Food: Bry., Carbo an., Carbo veg., Cycl., Nat. mur., Petr., Puls.

Aversion to Fish: Graph., Zinc.

Aversion to Meats: Calc. carb., Carbo veg., Graph., Lyc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Petr., Rhus tox., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Aversion to Flour and Meal (Dishes made of): Phos.

Aversion to Milk: Bry., Calc. carb., Guaj., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Aversion to Salt Food: Carbo veg., Selen.

Aversion to Solid Food: Ang., Bapt., Bry., Ferr., Staph., Sulph.

Aversion to Sweet Food: Caust., Sulph.

Aversion to Vegetables: Hell., Magn. carb.

Aversion to Water: Bell., Calad., Nux v., Stram.

Aversion to Wine: Merc. sol., Sabad.

Desire for Acids: Ant. crud., Ars., Bry., Cham., Hep., Lach., Phos., Stram., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Desire for Beer: Bry., Merc. sol., Nat. carb., Nux v., Op., Petr., Puls., Sabad., Stront.

Desire for Bitter Things: Digit., Nat. mur.

Desire for Bread: Ars., Plumb.

Desire for Brandy: Ars., Hep., Lach., Nux v., Op., Selen., Sep., Sulph.

Desire for Coal, Chalk, Slate, etc.: Cic., Nitr. ac., Nux v.

Desire for Cake: Plumb.

Desire for Cheese: Ignat.

Desire for Coffee: Ang., Aur., Bry., Chin., Con., Selen.

Desire for Fat Food: Nux v., Nitr. ac., Thuja.

Desire for Fruit: Ign., Sulph. ac., Verat alb.

Desire for Juicy Things: Phos. ac.

Desire for Soup and Broth: Ang., Ferr., Staph., Sulph.

Desire for Meat: Magn. carb., Merc. sol., Sulph.

Desire for Meal and Flour (Dishes made of): Sabad.

Desire for Milk: Aur., Chel., Merc. sol., Sabad., Sil.

Desire for Raw Potatoes and Flour: Calc. carb.

Desire for Salt Things: Calc. carb., Caust., Con., Nitr. ac., Verat. alb.

Desire for Smoked Food: Caust.

Desire for Sourkraut: Carbo an.

Desire for Sweet Things: Amm. carb., Chin., Kali carb., Lyc., Nat. carb., Rhus tox., Sabad.

Desire for Vegetables: Alum, Magn. carb.

Desire for Warm Food: Ferr., Lyc.

Desire for Wine: Cic., Hep., Sep., Sulph.

Taste: 1. Bitter.—Acon., Bry., Calc. carb., Cham., Merc. sol., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Verat alb.

- Sil. 2. Lost or Diminished: Nat. mur., Puls.,
3. As of Blood: Ipec., Sulph.
4. Empyreumatic: Puls., Sulph.
5. As of Pus: Puls.
6. Like Clay: Chin., Hep., Puls.
7. Flat, Watery, Insipid: Bry., Caps.,
- Chin., Ipec., Puls., Rhus tox., Sulph.
8. Foul, Putrid, Offensive: Acon., Arn.,
- Bell., Bry., Cham., Merc. sol., Nat. mur., Puls., Rhus
- tox., Sulph., Verat. alb.
9. Oily, Greasy: Caust., Sil., Valer.
10. Metallic: Cupr., Nux v., Rhus tox.
11. Slimy, Viscid: Arn., Bell.
12. Rancid: Asaf., Bry., Mur. ac., Nux v.,
- Petr., Puls., Sulph.
13. Salty: Ars., Carbo veg., Merc. sol.,
- Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.
14. Sour: Bell., Calc. carb., Chin., Cocc.,
- Cupr., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Sulph., Tarax.
15. Sweetish: Bell., Bry., Chin., Cupr.,
- Ferr., Merc. sol., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sabad., Squill.,
- Sulph.
- Food Tastes badly: a. Bitter: Bry., Coloc.,
- Ferr., Hep., Rhus tox., Sulph.
- b. Salt: Carbo veg.,
- Sulph.
- c. Sour: Calc. carb.,
- China.
- Bread Tastes sweet: Merc. sol.
- Beer Tastes Sweet: Puls.
- In Morning Taste Sour: Nux v., Sulph.
- " " " Bitter: Arn., Puls.
- " " " Foul: Rhus tox., Sulph.
- " " " Sweet: Sulph.

Sour Taste: a. After Eating: Carbo veg., Cocc., Nat. mur., Nux v., Puls., Sil.

b. After Drinking: Nux v., Sulph.

c. After Drinking Milk: Carbo veg., Sulph.

Food and Drink Taste Bitter: Chin., Puls.

Bitter Taste after Eating and Drinking: Ars., Bry., Puls.

MORNING SICKNESS, NAUSEA AND VOMITING.

First, compare: Cocc., Ipec., Kali carb., Kreas., Lact. ac., Lobel. infl., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Tart. em., Tabac., Verat. alb.

COCULUS: *Nausea felt in head.* Inclination to vomit in morning on attempting to rise, which attempt makes her faint. Worse from *riding in a carriage or sailing*. Yellow tongue and aversion to food.

IPECAC: *Incessant nausea; not a moment's relief.* Cutting pain about umbilicus. Great uneasiness in stomach. Vomiting great quantities of mucus, of sour or undigested food, of bilious matter, with colic and diarrhœa.

KALI CARB.: *Nausea, without vomiting,* coming on only during a walk; feeling as if she would like to lie down any where and die. Swoon-like failure of strength while vomiting. Very sleepy while eating. *Stitching pains in abdomen.*

KREAS.: Vomiting of sweetish water before breakfast, breakfast and dinner being retained. Vomiting after supper.

LACTIC AC.: Sour taste and vomiting of sour matter. Faintness in stomach and diarrhœa.

LOB. INFLAT.: Nausea and vomiting, with pro

fuse running of water from the mouth ; worse at night and after sleeping, and relieved by a little food or drink. After vomiting, breaks out in a sweat, followed by sensation as of needles pricking her all over. Asthmatic sufferings.

NUX v.: Nausea and vomiting in morning after eating. *Thinks she would feel better if she could vomit.* Food and drink smell bad to her, and she cannot bear the odor of tobacco. Bitter or sour taste, belching, eructations, hiccoughing, and heart-burn. Vomiting of food, bile, of black or sour matter, and of sticky mucus. *Restless sleep, particularly after 3 A.M.* Great depression and irritability. She wants to be alone and let alone, and will not talk. Constipation ; large, difficult fæces.

PETROL.: Vomiting of bile. Aversion to fat food and meat. Nausea worse while *riding in a carriage.* *Diarrhœa only in daytime. Particularly applicable to all the gastroses of pregnant women.*

PULS.: *Excessively bad taste in mouth in morning,* but nausea and vomiting in evening and at night. Vomiting at *night, with flatulent colic,* of green slimy, bilious masses ; nausea and colic after vomiting, and are followed by diarrhœa of changeable stools, of white, green, or yellow mucus. Perceptible pulsations in the pit of the stomach. Loss of thirst and taste : water is repugnant ; things taste bitter, fatty, salt, sour, or sweet. Eructations tasting of the food recently eaten.

TART. EM.: Vomiting of large quantities of mucus in a most violent manner. Belching and disgust for food. Salivation.

TABAC.: *Nausea, with deadly faintness and pallor of the face,* relieved by going into the open air. Nausea on beginning to move. She gets very thin

rapidly, and vomits water or acid liquids or mucus.

VERAT. ALB.: *Violent and profuse* vomiting of egesta and bile. *Cold sweat on forehead. Desire for fruit and juicy things*, for acids and salt food, for cold food. Canine hunger. Feels very weak and faint.

Second, study also: Alet. far., Anac., Ant. crud., Ars., Bry., Carb. ac., Con., Cycl., Cupr. ars., Ferr. acet., Gossyp., Nat. mur., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Staph.

ALET. FAR.: Nausea with vomiting, with indigestion and debility. The least food causes distress in stomach. Frequent faintings, with vertigo. Sleepy all the time. Emaciation. Constipation.

ANACARD.: Morning nausea. Empty feeling in stomach. Nausea worse before and after eating; better while eating, and after vomiting egesta. Weak digestion, with fullness and distention of abdomen.

ANT. CRUD.: Persistent vomiting, with convulsions. *Milky white tongue*, and eructations tasting of egesta; derangements from overloading the stomach. Desire for acids.

ARSEN.: Vomiting after eating and drinking, and at night, of green or black matter. Cold water seems to lie in the stomach, therefore she cannot drink it, although greatly desired. *Great weakness and exhausting diarrhœa. Burning pains in stomach, bowels, and breasts.* All symptoms relieved by moving about. Food is relished, but leaves a bitter taste in mouth. Aversion to meats and desire for fruits and vegetables. Coldness and restlessness.

BRYON.: Nausea and vomiting worse from motion and after eating. *She desires to keep still, and gets marked relief by so doing.* Dry lips, mouth and

tongue, with thirst. Splitting headache. Worse from sitting up (even in bed) in warm air and during warm weather, or from warm food.

CARBOL. AC.: Vomiting with frantic headache. Great irritability of temper, and aching in stomach.

CONIUM: Terrible nausea and vomiting in *women having scirrhusities*. Vertigo while lying down or when turning over in bed. Swelling and *soreness of breasts*, especially when it has been habitual during menstruation. Intermittent urination. Eructations and heartburn.

CYCLAM: Wants no breakfast. After eating the least quantity, nausea and disgust in mouth and throat. Vertigo: dimness of vision, with fiery specks and sparks before her eyes. Intermittent thirst. Greasy taste, and fat food disagrees.

CUPR. ARS.: Constant nausea: vomits everything. Spasmodic uterine pains. Very weak, with a full, quick pulse.

FERR. ACET.: *Vomiting only after eating, with a fiery red face*, of food; of sour, acid matter; of blood. Vomiting at midnight. Nervous erethism.

GOSSYPIUM: Nausea before breakfast. Great distress, weakness, and prostration. Useful in very bad cases where miscarriage is threatened.

NAT. MUR.: Nausea in morning. Vomiting of food. Profuse, constant waterbrash, like limpid mucus. Obstinate cases, with loss of appetite and taste; great hunger, as if stomach were empty, but no appetite. Heartburn after eating. Always awakes in morning with headache. Dreams of robbers in house, which must be searched to satisfy her. Palpitation of heart.

NITRIC AC.: Nausea and gastric troubles *better moving about or riding in carriage*. Nausea and

burning in the stomach and throat. *Urine very strong and offensive, like that of horses.*

PHOS.: Very sleepy, especially after dinner. *Long, narrow, hard stools, difficult to expel.* Sour eructations and vomiting. Vomiting of food, sour matter, and of blood. Profuse, watery diarrhoea. Slender, red-haired phthisical women.

SEPIA: *Great sense of emptiness at pit of stomach.* Nausea in morning, as if viscera were turning inside out. Vomiting of milky water or mucus, and of bile. The thought of food sickens her. Taste (and eructations) as of spoiled eggs or manure, and loathing of all food, especially meat. *Yellowness of face, especially across the nose.* Almost specific for constipation of pregnant women. Dunham was wont to call Sepia "the washerwoman's remedy," and its complaints are aggravated from doing laundry work.

SILICIA: Nausea and vomiting in women who have palpitation of heart during menstruation. Aversion to meat. Taste of blood in mouth in the morning. Nausea, with palpitation after every exercise that warms her up a little. Constipation: stool seems to *recede after partial protrusion.*

STAPH.: Extreme hunger, even when stomach is full of food; sensation as if stomach hung down relaxed. Constant accumulation of water in mouth.

HYGIENIC MEASURES: Advise the patient not to rise until she has eaten a little something and taken a cup of coffee (if habituated to it), or tea if preferred; cocoa or alkethrepta is sometimes better than either. Cold milk is excellent. Many kinds of jellies (calves-foot, beef, or wine), taken in *very small quantities*, are good nourishment.

For this and the other gastric troubles of pregnancy consult further the following

REPERTORY OF REMEDIES FOR GASTROSES.

BELCHING OR ERUCTATIONS: (Like rotten eggs — Arn. and Brom.) Arn., Bell., Bry., Cocc., Con., Merc. sol., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus tox., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tart. e., Verat. alb.

HICCOUGHING: 1. Amm. mur., Cycl., Hyosc., Ign., Kali brom., Nux v. 2. Agar., Bell., Bry., Puls., Ran. bulb., Verat. alb.

HEARTBURN: 1. Calc. carb., Carbo veg., Caust., Con., Croc., Nux v. 2. Amm. carb., Caps., Carbo an., Chin., Iod., Lyc., Merc. sol., Nat. mur., Phos., Puls., Sep., Valer., Verat. alb.

Ptyalism: Jaborandi, Kali bich., Kali iod., Merc. sol., Nat. mur., Puls., Sulph.

Risings into Throat: 1. Asaf., Merc. sol., Lach., Plat. 2. Con., Phos., Puls., Spig., Valer., Verat. alb.

Disgust for Food: 1. Ipec., Kali carb., Sep. 2. Ant. crud., Bell., Bry., Puls., Sil., Tart. e.

Nausea Felt in Throat: 1. Cycl., Phos. ac., Stann. 2. Cupr. met., Puls., Staph., Valer.

Nausea Felt in Chest: Acon., Croc., Carbo veg., Merc. sol., Phos., Rhus tox.

Nausea Felt in Abdomen: Bry., Puls.

Empty Retching, Gagging: 1. Bell., Ipec. Verat. alb. 2. Arn., Asar., Bry., Chin., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

Vomiting of Bile, Bitter Vomiting: 1. Ars., Bry., Cham., Ipec., Merc. sol., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Verat. alb. 2. Acon., Bell., Chin., Con., Cupr., Dulc., Ignat., Lyc., Petrol., Plumb., Sec., Stann., Sulph.

Vomiting of Black Matter: 1. Ars., Cadmium sulph., Chin., Nux v. 2. Petr., Phos., Plumb., Verat. alb.

Vomiting of Blood : (Clotted—Arn., Caust.) 1. Arn., Ferr., Ipec., Phos. 2. Acon., Canth., Chin., Ham., Millef., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Vomiting of Brown Matter : Ars., Bism., Mez., Phos.

Vomiting Caused by Passive Motions, (Sailing, Riding in a Carriage, etc.) : 1. Ars., Cocc., Colch., Ferf., Hyosc., Petrol. 2. Bell., Croc., Nux mos., Sec., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Tabac.

Vomiting Caused by Overloading Stomach, (or Eating Indigestible Food) : 1. Ipec., Puls. 2. Ant. crud., Ars., Bell., Bry., Ferr., Nux v., Rhus tox., Sulph.

Vomiting Caused by moving : Ars., Bry., Nux v., Petrol., Verat. alb.

Vomiting, with Diarrhœa : Ars., Bell., Coloc., Cupr. met., Dulc., Ipec., Phos., Puls., Verat. alb. 2. Apoc. and Iris.

Vomiting of what has been Drunk : 1. Ars., Phos., Verat. alb. 2. Bry., Cham., Dulc., Ipec., Nux v., Sil., Tart. e.

Vomiting what has been Eaten : 1. Ars., Bry., Ferr., Nux v., Squill. 2. Amm. Carb., Ant. crud., Calc. carb., Cina, Cupr. met., Dros., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Nat. mur., Phos., Plumb. met., Puls., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Vomiting of Fœtid Matter : Sep. and Ars., Bry., Cocc., Carbo veg., Cupr. met., Ipec., Kreas., Nux v., Opium, Stann., Sulph.

Vomiting of Greenish-Black Matter : Petrol., Phos., Plumb.

Vomiting in Morning : 1. Ars., Dros., Nux v., Verat. alb. 2. Hep., Lyc., Nat. mur., Sil.

Vomiting at Night : Ars., Chin., Ferr., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.

Vomiting of Salty Matter: (Bitter salt—Sil.)
Magn. carb., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Vomiting of Slimy Matter: 1. Dros., Puls., Tart. e. 2. Ars., Bell., Cham., Chin., Con., Digit., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Merc. sol., Nux v., Sec., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Vomiting of Sour Matter: (Bitter sour—Ipec., Puls., and Tart. e.) 1. Calc. Carb., Chin., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph. 2. Ars., Bell., Cham., Ipec., Verat. alb.

Vomiting of Watery Matter: 1. Bell., Bry., Caust., Ipec., Verat. alb. 2. Arn., Cann. sat., Chin., Con., Cupr. met., Nux v., Stann., Sulph. ac.

Vomiting of Worms: 1. Acon., Cina, Ferr., Sabad., Sec. 2. Hyosc., Sil., Spig., Verat. alb.

Vomiting Worse after Drinking: (When cold fluid gets warm in stomach—Phos.) 1. Ars., Chin., Ferr., Verat. alb. 2. Acon., Arn., Bry., Cham., Nux v., Puls., Sil.

Vomiting Worse after Eating: 1. Ars., Ferr., Ipec., Kreas., Nux v., Puls., Sulph., Verat. alb. 2. Acon., Arn., Hyosc., Nat. mur.

Vomiting of Mucus, then Bile: Verat. alb.

Vomiting of Mucus, then Food: Ars., Oleand.

Vomiting of Food, then Bile: Nat. mur., Phos., Zinc.

Vomiting of Food, then Mucus: Dros., Nux v., Selen.

Vomiting of Food, then Water: Ferr., Puls.

Vomiting of Water, then Food: Ipec., Magn., Carb., Nux v., Sulph.

Vomiting of Yellowish Matter: Ars., Colch. Iod.

HEPATIC TROUBLES.

It is rare that the liver is sympathetically affected during pregnancy, excepting conditions causing or accompanying diarrhœa and constipation. For these, indications will shortly be given. Richardson says, "Icterus is a frequent accompaniment of utero-gestation," and gives indications for twelve remedies; but Guernsey does not even mention it.

Icterus during Pregnancy: 1. Acon., Bell., Cham., Puls., Phos., Sepia. 2. Bry., Digit., Plat., Pod., Sulph.

Icterus Caused by Anger and Chagrin: Acon., Cham., Chin., Ign., Nux v., Nat. mur., Sulph.

Icterus caused by Chilling Changes of Temperature: Cham., Dulc., Nux v.

Icterus Caused by Overloading Stomach and Bad Food: Ant. crud., Bry., Carbo veg., Cham., Nat. carb., Nux v., Puls.

Icterus Caused by Chamomile Tea: Chin., Ign., Nux v., Puls.

Icterus Caused by Mercury: Asafœt., Ars., Chin., Hep., Iod., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

Icterus Caused by Peruvian Bark: Ars., Ipec., Merc. sol., Puls.

Icterus, with much Flatulence: Carbo veg., Cham., Chin., Ign., Lyc., Nux v., Plumb.

CONSTIPATION.

This condition is almost universally present during gestation, but is no less serious or remediable for that reason. Advise active (but not excessive) exercise in the *open air*, and frequent bathing of the whole body in cold water if it can be endured.

Encourage the use of plenty of fruit and vegetables (not much bread or cake), and for drinks, chocolate (alkethrepta better), lemonade, and *cold water*, and not much tea and coffee. Advise further, and insist upon, regular times for evacuation and their strict observance; and if the bowels do not move, let nature be assisted by an enema of tepid water and soapsuds. Compare for

Constipation: 1. Alumin., Bry., Lyc., Nux v., Opium, Sep., and Sulph. 2. Æscul. hip., Collinso., Hydrast., Kali c., Lach., Nat. mur., Phyt., Plumb. met., Puls.

ALUMINA: Inactivity of rectum: it requires *great effort to expel even a soft stool*. Stool hard, knotty, and scanty.

BRYONIA: *Stool very large and seems to tear the anus; very dry, hard, and dark, as if burnt. Splitting headache.* Very irritable and prone to fits of anger. Mouth and lips dry, and much thirst. Rheumatic diathesis. After abuse of castor-oil.

LYCOPodium: Many dyspeptic troubles. Much rumbling and flatulence and pain in abdomen. *Urine very hot and smarting, and contains red sand.* Pain in back before urination.

NUX v.: Women of sedentary habits who eat high seasoned food and use wines and coffee freely. Much backache, and *pressing and urging both to stool and urination*. Piles, headache, and unrefreshing sleep. Colicky, flatulent pains in abdomen. *After the use of cathartics.*

OPIUM: *Stool of hard, round, black balls*, with paralysis of the rectum. Sleeplessness and acute hearing at night

SEPIA: Sensation of a lump or heavy weight in the anus. *Stool very difficult*, covered with mucus,

and sometimes cannot be voided, or is ejected with terrible *involuntary strainings*. *Sepia* is almost *specific for the constipation of pregnant women*, but must be given high. Do not give it at night, for it will aggravate night symptoms.

SULPHUR: Flushes of head all over; head hot and feet cold. *Hunger and faintness between 11 A. M. and noon. Stool hard, lumpy, and striped or streaked with blood.* The first effort at stool is so agonizing that she must desist. Piles, prolapsus, and fissure of the rectum.

ÆSCUL. HIP.: Backache in the sacro-iliac symphyses, with piles and constipation.

COLLINSO.: Stool lumpy and light-colored, with piles and dull pains in the anus.

HYDRAST.: Headache, piles, and pains in the anus and rectum for hours after stool. Hughes says, "A precious remedy, far superior to *Nux v.*;" but we have not found it so.

KALI CARB.: Stitching pains and many bad feelings before stool. Rectum seems too weak to expel the stool. Flatulency. Violent backache. Bowels move every other day. *Wakes every morning at 3 A. M.*, and feels very badly.

LACH. History of *chronic constipation and ovarian affections*. The anus feels closed, and fæces press against it all the time without passing.

NAT. MUR.: Stool very dry and hard, fissuring the anus and making it bleed. Headache on waking every morning. Desire for salt and aversion to bread. Dreams very vivid and fearful of robbers in the house, which must be searched for to satisfy her.

PHYTOLACCA: Chronic constipation, with rheumatic pains in hips and thighs when the weather

changes. *Soreness of breasts and nipples.* Chronic dry sore throat.

PLUMB. MET.: Stool of small balls *compacted like sheep-dung.* Violent colic and flatulence.

PULSAT.: Alternate constipation and diarrhœa caused by gastric derangement from eating rich, greasy food. Borborygmus and emissions of fœtid flatus. Very nauseous taste in mouth in morning: she must wash it out. She has *many uterine and back pains*, and says the child turns over and does not lie right, so that it hurts her.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Bleeding Piles: 1. Acon., Aloes, Collinso., Hamam., Millef., Nitr. ac., Nux v., and Sulp. 2. Æscul. hip., Bell., Calc. carb., Caps., and Puls.

Blind Piles: 1. Æscul. hip., Collinso., Lach., Mur. ac., Nux v., Podoph., Ratanh., and Sulph. 2. Ars., Graph., and Puls.

ACONITE: Bleeding piles in plethoric women. Great restlessness and uneasiness. Pain and pressure at anus and in back and abdomen, as if bruised.

ÆSCULUS HIP.: Protruding piles, bleeding very rarely or slightly, with constipation and *severe back-ache in the sacrum and hips*, which give out when walking.

ALOES: Protruding piles in a *bunch, like a cluster of grapes*, relieved by bathing with cold water. Fistula in ano. Bilious diarrhœa (which may have caused piles). Want of confidence in the sphincter: it seems as if the *bowels would move while she urinates.* Hepatic troubles, and history of the same.

ARSENIC: Blind piles which burn like fire, es-

pecially at night after midnight, with great anguish and restlessness. Fissures of the anus ; backache, as if broken. She cannot stoop. Thirst.

BELLADONNA : Congestive, throbbing headache and nervous restlessness and insomnia, although she is sleepy. Spasmodic contraction of the sphincter, causing strangulation and excessive sensitiveness of the piles : she must *lie with the nates separated*, as the piles will not tolerate the least contact. Dysuria.

CALC. CARB. : Profusely bleeding, protruding piles. *Terrible aching and shooting pains in the anus and rectum for hours after stool.* Worse when walking. Feet are cold and damp ; the sweat is ichorous and offensive, and makes the feet sore. Vertigo after suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux ; after Sulph.

CAPSICUM : Bleeding piles, with burning in anus. Drawing pains in the back and cutting pains in the bowels. Very large piles in fat people easily exhausted. Suppressed flux, causing melancholy.

COLLINSO. : Blind or bleeding piles, with obstinate constipation and stools *only in the evening ; sensation as if the rectum were filled with gravel or sand.* Aggravation from evening to late at night ; better in the morning.

GRAPHITES : Blind piles, with constipation, fissures and prolapsus of the rectum. *Itching blotches, especially on the face, which exude a sticky fluid.* Worse at night.

HAMAMELIS : Profusely bleeding piles, with excessive soreness, and prostration out of proportion to the loss of blood. Backache, as if it would break. Hæmaturia, constipation, frontal headache, and restless nights.

LACHESIS: Piles, with *chronic obstinate constipation*, and history of ovarian affections (especially left side). The anus feels as if filled up by the piles, so that nothing can pass. The piles are strangulated and protruding: a stitch runs through them when she coughs or sneezes.

MILLEFOLIUM: Profuse, *bright red* hæmorrhages from the piles, which are very painful. Mucous piles.

MUR. AC.: Protruding, bluish, strangulated piles, which are *excessively sensitive* to contact even of the sheet; violent itching. Prolapsus ani, and *involuntary stool while urinating*.

NITR. AC. *Old hæmorrhoids bleeding profusely* (bright red, not clotted) at every stool, which is followed by a sharp cutting pain in the rectum which lasts for hours. Worse after a loose stool. *Fissures of the anus*. Hæmaturia.

NUX V.: Sedentary habit, after *coffee and spirituous liquors*. Blind or bleeding piles, with frontal headache and many agonizing back pains. Constipation, with ineffectual urging, or stool in the morning, with great aggravation of all complaints. Irritable disposition and anorexia.

PODOPH.: Piles, with *prolapsus ani* (and also especially *after confinement*) and morning diarrhœa or constipation. For this latter a high potency is indispensable. She is subject to "bilious attacks," and has many hepatic symptoms.

PULSATILLA: Constipation, with stool mostly in the evening. Blind piles, with many anal pains. *Very bad taste in the mouth in the morning*. Constant chilliness and evening aggravation. Fainting spells. Many pains in the back and abdomen; she cannot lie on her side. Sharp, colicky pain at

night, followed by a bilious, bloody diarrhœic stool, with much flatus and rumbling in the abdomen. "*These varieties of nightly diarrhœa are characteristic of pulsatilla.*"

RATANHIA: Blind, protruding piles, with constipation and great sensitiveness of the rectum.

SULPHUR: All kinds of piles, *especially painless piles, with dark hæmorrhages*, suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux, with headache, vertigo, and backache. Weak, faint spells, especially when standing or walking, and about 11 A. M. Heat on top of head.

Where constipation is present, the excessive tenderness and pains of blind piles may often be relieved by cold-water injections, a strong lather of castile soap being used. Bleeding piles should never be treated locally, lest the flow be suppressed. If blind piles are highly inflamed, a simple poultice is sometimes admissible. In cases accompanied by constipation the same rigid regularity of relieving the bowels should be observed as was recommended under Constipation. The surgical treatment of piles during pregnancy is not to be permitted.

FISSURE OF THE ANUS.

Compare first for—

Ulceration of Anus and Rectum, Ars., Carbol. ac., Ham., Hydrast., Merc. iod., Nat. mur., Pæon., Phos.

Fissure of Anus and Rectum: 1. Ign., Nitr. ac., Pæon., Thuja. 2. Caust., Graph., Petrol., Sep., Sulph.

Ulceration of the anus and rectum will usually be found associated with piles, and we should consult indications for that affection. For fissures, the following are characteristic symptoms:

IGNATIA : Fissure, with hæmorrhoids and prolapsus recti, with pains *shooting upward in the rectum after stool*, particularly a loose stool. Pains return at the same hour every day, and are worse from walking and standing. Severe proctalgia. Eggert regards Ign. an intercurrent rather than a curative remedy.

NITR. AC. : Sharp, splinter-like pains as if torn *in the rectum during stool*, with smarting and twitching continuing for hours after stool. Prolapsus recti. Hæmorrhages from the rectum. *Violent proctalgia. Tendency to diarrhæa.* She is very irritable and despondent and thinks she will never get any better.

PÆONIA : Painful ulcers in the anus and rectum, with *fissures emanating from the ulcers*. The parts are swollen and exude foetid moisture.

THUJA : Fissures, with edges trimmed with *poly-poid excrescences* or true rectal polypus. Piles. Condylomata. Urinary symptoms. Nitr. ac. follows Thuja to advantage often.

Also :

CAUSTICUM : Fissures which tend to dry up and have dark brown or purple edges. Walking causes pain in and bleeding from the anus.

GRAPHITES : Fissures in rectum, with many little cracks studding the anus. Constipation.

PETROLEUM : *Fissures, with diarrhæa, herpes, and small boils around and at the verge of the anus.*

SEPIA : Fissures, with constipation, prolapsus recti, and many rectal pains extending into the abdomen. Mucous discharge from the rectum.

SULPHUR : Pain in rectum so severe that she cannot sit down. Swelling, with smarting, stitching pains in the anus which keep her awake all night.

Psoric diathesis. If Sulph. seems indicated and fails, study Psorinum.

Fortunately, ulceration and fissure of the rectum is not common during gestation. But where fissures are found, diarrhœa often accompanies, and sometimes one drug is required to cure the diarrhœa, while quite another is necessary to heal the fissure.

DIARRHŒA.

Not infrequently the gastric troubles of pregnancy are accompanied by diarrhœa ; sometimes, it alternates with constipation, or it may be, as we might say, idiopathic. This last form is by far the most dangerous and is more to be dreaded than constipation. For if it continues long it may cause piles, fissures, and even inflammation of the bowels, making miscarriage almost a certainty. And that accident may occur, too, simply from the exhaustion caused by a neglected diarrhœa. When a pregnant woman is seized with diarrhœa, whatever the cause, she should be put to bed and instructed to lie there as quietly as possible. All fruit and vegetables, and especially all indigestible food should be strictly prohibited and the diet made light both in quality and quantity. The abdomen should be covered with a flannel apron next to the skin. A second apron a trifle heavier should be worn at night. If these require washing they should be very carefully sun or oven dried and well aired before using again. The feet too must be kept dry (if they tend to perspire freely, by wiping with a flannel) and warm.

Consult first :

Ant. crud., Cham., Gels., Hyosc., Iris, Lyc., Petr., Puls., Sulp.

ANT. CRUD. : Watery, lumpy, diarrhœa early in the morning and at night, with *white tongue and vomiting and absence of thirst*. After acids and overheating.

CHAM. : *Hot, small, frequent, green and white mucous stools* of very offensive odor like rotten eggs. Very irritable temper. Diarrhœa at night, with much colic. After taking cold and *getting angry or mortified*.

GELS. : Yellow fæcal diarrhœa *from sudden depressing emotions, grief, fright, bad news*; occipital headache and ache the whole length of the spine. Depressed, discouraged state of mind and body; thinks she will have a serious illness.

HYOSC. : Yellow, watery, painless and involuntary diarrhœa, involuntary jerkings of the muscles, involuntary urination, delirium and many nervous phenomena.

IRIS VERS. : Watery, green or yellow diarrhœa with burning at the anus, nausea and vomiting, and much gastric disturbance. Diarrhœa comes on every morning about two or three o'clock. Aggravation during hot weather.

LYCOP. : Thin, brown, fœtid diarrhœa, with sensation as of yeast working in the bowels. Very much flatulence, *not with stool*; *dyspeptic suffering* and fulness in throat and stomach after a meal. Red sand in urine, which is very hot; cutting pain in back before micturition. Diarrhœa worse in the morning, dyspepsia worse in P. M. and long after supper.

PETROL. : Diarrhœa only in the day time, or in the *last half of the night and early morning*. After

eating cabbage. Puls. is often given unsuccessfully when Petr. is the *similimum*.

PULS. : Green, bilious, or watery diarrhœa coming on at night with *sharp, colicky pains after eating fruits, ice cream or fat food*. Much backache and chilliness with rumbling of flatulence and weeping mood.

SULPH. : Yellow, brown, green, undigested (changeable) diarrhœa, which wakes and urges her out of bed *early in the morning*. *No pain, but strong urging*, or else cutting colic before stool. After taking milk ; she cannot eat meat, or bear to bathe herself.

Compare also Aloes, Ars., Bry., Cinch., Coloc., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Podoph., and Verat. alb.

ALOES : Yellow, fæcal, bloody, jelly-like mucous diarrhœa "in gobs," involuntary when expelling flatus or urine. *Very much flatus with the stool, and sharp, cutting colic* about the navel. Diarrhœa in hot weather coming on very suddenly. Large tender piles relieved by cold water. Pain and fulness in the hepatic region, and sensation of great weight in the pelvis. Long gurgling in the abdomen as of water running out of a bottle.

ARSEN. : Dark green mucous, or *brown, or blackish, watery* diarrhœa, with intense thirst and marked prostration and restlessness. After eating cold food (ice cream, etc.) and drinking ice water. Aggravation after eating and drinking and at night.

BRY. : Diarrhœa coming on *when the weather suddenly becomes hot*. Worse in the morning and from every motion. Diarrhœa alternating with constipation. Fever, thirst and delirium, threatening typhoid.

CINCH. : Yellow, watery fæcal and undigested

diarrhœa after eating fruit, and at night and during the prevalence of malarial diseases. Worse in the afternoon and *every other day*. Weakness and profuse sweating, especially at night. *Pinching, tormenting, (but not unendurable) colic every afternoon.*

COLOC.: Bright yellow, frothy, *watery*, or mucous, or *green*, sour or musty diarrhœa, after eating fruit and after grief or indignation, with cutting colic, (relieved by bending double), which causes nausea, and is not always better after stool.

IPECAC.: *Bright green mucous*, bloody diarrhœa, with incessant nausea, flatulent colic and pale face, with blue-ringed eyes.

MERC. v. : *Dark green mucous, bloody corrosive* diarrhœa in hot weather after getting chilled at night, with excessive urging and tenesmus and constant chilliness. Thirst, *aphthous condition of the mouth, anus and rectum and female genitals*, sour night sweats on head.

NUX v. : Thin, brown mucous, or watery diarrhœa of small, frequent stools *after use of stimulants, high living and cathartic medicines*. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa. Backache as if broken. Constant urging and pressure upon the bladder and rectum, which is mostly fruitless. Over-sensitiveness to light, noise, strong smells, fear, etc.

PHOS. : *White, watery, undigested diarrhœa*, containing little grains like talrow. Worse in the morning, and from eating warm food (hot bread, biscuit.) Thirst for cold drinks ; vomiting of what has been drunk *as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach* ; slender red-haired women.

PODOPH. : Watery, greenish or yellow fæcal diarrhœa, with meal-like sediment, and of *excessively offensive odor*. *The stools are profuse*, usually pain-

less, *frequent and gushing*, and occur in the latter part of the night or *early morning*, especially in hot weather.

VERAT. ALBUM: Profuse, black or greenish watery stools, with severe pinching colic before and during the evacuation and complete prostration after it. Cold sweat on the forehead especially—sometimes all over. Vomiting during the stool. Bell says: "*It is useless to give Verat. in painless cases.*" Dr. T. F. Allen remarks: "Everything about Verat. is on a large scale. *The vomiting is profuse, the stool enormous and the pain and thirst excessive.*"

HYGIENIC: The diarrhœa of pregnancy is far more to be dreaded than the constipation, which is sometimes so troublesome, as if long continued it may cause an abortion. Guernsey well enjoins three essentials, absolute rest in bed or on a lounge, suitable diet, and (in cold weather especially) warm feet and abdomen. Let a flannel apron be worn day and night, so made as to cover the whole space from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes; the diet should be scalded milk taken hot, either alone or thickened with wheat or rice flour or arrowroot, mutton broth, toast and light plain crackers. Gum arabic and slippery elm water are good drinks. In cases which tend toward dysentery and thirst is a great annoyance, claret and water (without sugar) may often be safely used. Not unfrequently the fat is not all removed from a meat broth; let your broth cool after it has its full strength, remove the cake of fat, then *salt lightly*, and re-heating, serve warm.

If the diarrhœa has been long continued and the anal symptoms are prominent, a fissure may be sus-

pected, for which condition remedies are given elsewhere.

INTESTINAL REPERTORY.

Flatulence Incarcerated : 1. *Carbo. veg.*, *Cham.*, *Cocc.*, *Graph.*, *Ign.*, *Kali c.*, *Lyc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux. v.*, *Plumb.*, *Puls.*, *Staph.*, *Tart. em.* 2. *Ant. crud.*, *Arn.*, *Asar.*, *Canth.*, *Chin.*, *Coloc.*, *Con.*, *Nat. c.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Nux. mos.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Plat.*, *Rheum.*, *Squill.*, *Verat. alb.*

Borborgymus : 1. *Caust.*, *Chin.*, *Hell.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux. v.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.* 2. *Aloes.*, *Agar.*, *Arn.*, *Bry.*, *Canth.*, *Carbo. veg.*, *Cham.*, *Ignat.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Plumb.*, *Sarsap.*, *Squill.*, *Sepia*, *Spig.*, *Staph.*, *Tart. em.*, *Verat. alb.*

Flatulent Colic : 1. *Carbo. veg.*, *China*, *Lyc.*, *Nux. v.*, *Puls.*, *Rhodo.*, *Staph.*, *Verat. alb.* 2. *Anac.*, *Arn.*, *Asaf.*, *Aur.*, *Cham.*, *Con.*, *Graph.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ignat.*, *Nux. mos.*, *Phos.*, *Plumb.*, *Rheum.*, *Squill.*, *Tart. em.*

Constipation : 1. *Alumin.*, *Bry.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux. v.*, *Op.*, *Sepia*, *Sulph.* 2. *Æscul.*, *Collinso.*, *Hydrast.*, *Kali c.*, *Lach.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Phyt.*, *Plumb. met.*, *Puls.* 3. *Bell.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Canth.*, *Carbo. veg.*, *Cocc.*, *Dulc.*, *Graph.*, *Kali c.*, *Kreas.*, *Lauro.*, *Meng.*, *Merc. s.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phos.*, *Plat.*, *Sabad.*, *Sil.*, *Stann.*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Verat. alb.*, *Verbas.*

Constipation from inactivity of the bowels : 1. *Alum.*, *Hep.*, *Kali c.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Nux. v.* 2. *Anac.*, *Arn.*, *Camph.*, *Carbo. veg.*, *China*, *Cocc.*, *Ignat.*, *Nat. carb.*, *Nux. mos.*, *Op.*, *Phyt.*, *Petr.*, *Puls.*, *Ruta.*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.*, *Thuja*, *Verat. alb.*, *Zinc.*

Constipation from induration of the stools : 1. *Bry.*, *Magn. mur.*, *Op.*, *Plumb.*, *Verbas.* 2. *Amm. carb.*, *Aur.*, *Carbo. an.*, *Caust.*, *Chelid.*, *Graph.*,

Kali carb., Merc. sol., Nux. v., Petr., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuja.

Diarrhœa : 1. Ant. crud., Cham., Gels., Hyosc., Iris vers., Lyc., Petr., Puls., Sulph. 2. Aloes, Ars., Bry., Chin., Coloc., Ipec., Merc. sol., Nux. v., Phos., Podoph., Verat. alb. 3. Acon., Amm. mur., Asaf., Bor., Calad., Calc. c., Carbo. veg., Digit., Lach., Nat. mur., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Rheum., Rhus tox., Sep., Silicea.

Painful Diarrhœa. 1. Cham., Coloc., Merc. corros., Rheum., Rhus tox., Verat. alb. 2. Aloes, Ars., Bry., Caps., Dulc., Merc. sol., Nux. v., Puls., Secale. 3. Acon., Ant. crud., Ipec., Iris vers., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sulphur.

Painless Diarrhœa : 1. China, Ferrum, Hyosc., Phos. ac., Podoph., Stram. 2. Bell., Chelid., Opium, Phos., Plat. 3. Ars., Cham., Gels., Lyc.

Stools knotty, like sheep's dung : 1. Magn. mur., Op., Plumb. and Sulph. 2. Amm. carb., Carb. an., Caust., Chelid., Graph., Merc. sol., Nux. v., Sepia, Sulph. ac., Thuja.

Stools Acrid, corrosive : 1. Ars., Chin., Ign., Iris vers., Merc. sol., Puls., Sulph. 2. Ant. crud., Canth., Cham., Coloc., Dulc., Ferr., Graph., Gum. gutt., Kali carb., Lach., Nux. v., Phos., Staph., Verat. alb.

Stools alternating Diarrhœa and Constipation : Ant. crud., Bry., Lach., Nux. v.

Stools Bilious : 1. Cham., Puls. 2. Aloes, Ars., Chelid., Coloc., Dulc., Ipec., Lept., Merc. sol., Podo., Verat. alb., Sulph.

Stools Black : Ars., Bry., China, Lept., Sulph. ac., Verat. alb.

Stools Bloody : 1. Canth., Caps., Coloc., Ipec., Merc. corros., Nux. v., Phos., Sulph. 2. Apis.,

Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bry., Calc. carb., Carbo. veg., China, Dros., Ferr., Led., Lyc., Merc. sol., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus tox., Sabina, Sarsap., Sepia, Sil. 3. Acon., Aloes, Iris vers., Verat. alb.

Stools Changeable : Sulphur.

Stools Copious : 1. Podo., Verat. alb. 2. Ant. crud., Gum. gutt., Iris. vers., Lept., Secale.

Stools Chalklike : Calc. carb., Digit., Hep., Podo.

Expulsion Difficult (of loose Stool) : Alum., Gels., Sil.

Expulsion Forcible, Sudden : 1. Croton tig., Gum. gutt., Podo., Sulph., Thuja. 2. Aloes, Phos., Sepia, Verat. alb.

Stools Frequent : 1. Ars., Bell., Caps., Carbo. veg., Cham., Merc. corros., Merc. sol., Nux. v., Podo. 2. Acon., Apis., Bapt., Bry., Canth., China, Coloc., Dulc., Gum. gutt., Hyosc., Ipec., Iris vers., Sec., Sep., Verat. alb.

Stools Knotty : 1. China, Coloc., Sulph. 2. Calc. carb., Magn. mur., Merc. sol., Op., Rhus tox.

Stools Green : 1. Cham., Phos., Puls., Rheum., Sulph. 2. Aloes, China, Dulc., Iris vers., Merc. sol., Phos. ac., Stann., Verat. alb.

Stools Involuntary : 1. Bell., Carbo. veg., Hyosc., Phos., Phos. ac., Secale, Verat. alb. 2. Ars., Calc. carb., Chin., Digit., Ferr., Mur. ac., Nat. mur., Op., Rhus tox., Sulph.

Stools Involuntary, during sleep : Arn., Bry., Con., Hyosc., Puls., Rhus tox.

Stool Involuntary, while urinating : Aloes, Mur. ac.

Stool Involuntary, while passing flatus : Aloes, Kali carb., Oleand., Phos. ac., Verat. alb.

Stool Involuntary, with every motion : Apis.

Stools Mucous : 1. Asar., Bor., Caps., Cham., Nux. v., Phos., Puls., Sulph. 2. Arn., Ars., Carbo. veg., Chelid., China, Coloc., Digit., Graph., Hyosc., Ipec., Iris vers., Kali carb., Lept., Magn. mur., Merc. sol., Nat. carb., Nitr. ac., Petr., Rheum., Rhus tox., Sepia, Sil.

Stools Purulent : Merc. sol., Sil. 2. Arn., Ars., Canth., Iod., Lyc., Puls., Sulph.

Stools shooting, or pouring out suddenly : Croton tig., Gum gutt., Podoph., Thuja.

Stool Small, Scanty : 1. Ars., Bell., Merc. corros. and sol., Nux. v. 2. Acon., Aloes, Arn., Asar., Canth., Caps., Cham., Coloc., Dulc., Oleand.

Stool-smell like brown paper burning : Coloc.

Stool-smell cadaverous : Carbo. veg., Sil., Stram.

Stool-smell like rotten cheese : Bryonia.

Stool-smell like rotten eggs : Cham., Psor.

Stool-smell foetid : 1. Arg. nit., Sulph. 2. Bell., Calc. carb., Cocc., Iod., Lept., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Rhus tox., Sepia.

Stool-smell musty : Coloc.

Stool-smell offensive : 1. Ars., Graph., Op., Podo., Psor., Squills. 2. Apis., Gum. gutt., Lach., Nux. v., Puls., Sulph. ac.

Stool-smell putrid : 1. Ars., Asaf., Carbo. veg., Coloc., Puls., Sil., Stram., Sulph. 2. Arn., Aur., Calc. carb., Cham., China, Dulc., Graph., Ipec., Nitr. ac., Nux. mos. and v., Oleand., Plumb., Podo., Sep., Squill.

Stool-smell sour : 1. Coloc., Hep., Rheum., Sulph. 2. Amm. carb., Bell., Calc. carb., Cham., Dulc., Graph., Magn. carb., Merc. sol., Nat. carb., Phos., Robina, Sepia.

Stool without smell (odorless) : Hyosc., Rhus tox.

Stools Undigested : 1. Ars., China, Ferr., Graph., Hep., Oleand., Phos., Phos. ac. 2. Aloes., Ant. crud., Arn., Bry., Coloc., Con., Iris vers., Lach., Meny., Nitr. ac., Nux. mos., Pod., Sulph. ac., Sulph.

Stools Tenacious : Asar., Caust., Merc. sol., Plat., Plumb., Sarsap.

Stools Insufficient : 1. Arn., Cham., Magn. mur., Nat. carb., Nux. v., Sulph. 2. Alum., Colch., Hyosc., Sabad., Sepia, Staph.

Stools (constipated) too large : 1. Bry., Kali carb. 2. Graph., Ignat., Lach., Plumb., Verat. alb.

Stools (constipated) too small : Caust., Merc. sol., Phos., Sep., Sulph.

Stools with Ascarides : 1. Calc. carb., China, Cina, Ferr., Ign., Sulph. 2. Asar., Merc. sol., Nux. v., Phos., Plat., Squill., Sil., Spig., Spong., Teucr.

Stools with Lumbrici : 1. Cina, Sabad., Sil., Spig., Sulph. 2. Acon., Anac., Calc. carb., Cham., Cic., Graph., Nat. mur., Ruta, Secale.

Stools with Tænia : 1. Calc. carb., Graph., Plat., Puls., Sabad., Sil., Sulph. 2. Carbo. veg., China, Kali carb., Nux. v., Petr., Phos., Sepia.

CHAPTER II.

THORACIC, CYSTIC, RENAL, UTERINE, AND SKIN DISEASES.

Severe pulmonary affections rarely complicate pregnancy, and where they do arise the indications for remedies are not especially distinctive or different from those at other times appropriate.

PULMONARY CONGESTION.

Acon., *Bell.*, *Cactus*, *Cimicif.*, *Gels.*, *Phos.*, *Sanguin.*, *Verat. vir.*

ACONITUM: Is the great homœopathic anti-congestive and anti-phlogistic. Palpitation of the heart, with short, dry cough, violent pressure, dyspnœa and great anguish, disturbing sleep, high fever and thirst.

BELL.: Hard beating of the heart, which is felt in the head and makes it ache. Short, dry, hacking cough. Red face, thirst, fever and oppressed respiration.

CACTUS: Constriction of the chest and throat. She can hardly speak and her voice is hoarse and low. Dyspnœa and cardiac palpitation. She cannot lie down and all symptoms are worse at night and when walking or lying on the left.

CIMICIF.: Stitching, lancinating and aching pains in the left chest, increased by taking an inspiration. Heart beats too fast and strong and very irregularly.

GELS.: Constricted sensation in the lower part of chest. Stitches in lungs from above downwards. Dyspnœa, inspiration long, sighing, croupy; expiration sudden and forcible. Dark red face and dull headache, with heavy countenance. She appears as if drunk.

PHOS.: *Oppression, heaviness, tension and fulness in the chest.* Dry, hacking cough.

SANGUIN.: Full, pressing, sore sensation in chest with intense burning ache. Dyspnœa, cardiac palpitation, weakness and marked fever of a low grade. Sang. is often the remedy after Acon. or Verat. v.

VERAT. VIR.: Oppression of the chest as of a load upon it, with constant nausea, chilliness, and constant intense burning ache in the chest. Dry, racking cough with high fever. Nervous twitchings of the muscles (especially of the face). Verat. vir. combines handsomely many symptoms of *Acon.* and *Bell.* and is often to be preferred to either.

Dyspnœa (in general): *Ars.*, China, *Ipec.*, *Kali c.*, *Lach.*, *Lobel. inflat.*, *Mosch.*, *Nux. v.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Samb.*

ARS.: Great weakness, fever, thirst and restlessness. Face swollen and pale, yellow or greenish. Feet and legs dropsical, with dyspnœa. She is worse after midnight.

CHINA: Shortness of breath, with flatulent distension of the abdomen and periodical colic.

IPECAC.: Wheezing respiration with nausea, vomiting and faintness. Face pale or blistered.

KALI C.: Dyspnœa in phthisical women who awake at 3 A. M. and are much worse. Stitching pains in the chest and many heart symptoms.

LACH.: Extreme dyspnœa, worse after sleeping. (She cannot lie down again.) Cannot bear any

clothing to touch the throat or waist. Left side troubles and history of ovarian or heart affections. Constipation.

LOBELIA INFLAT.: Asthmatic subjects with many stomach symptoms and sensation of a lump in throat and chest.

MOSCHAS.: Hysterical sleepless women who faint easily and often. Hypochondria.

NUX. v.: The prime remedy for the dyspnœa of pregnant women. Red face, headache, backache. She urinates often with great urging.

PHOS.: Phthisical women.—Tall slender red-haired women with chronic cough. She is worse before midnight.

PULS.: Difficult digestion; bitter taste after eating and in the early morning. Much chilliness even in warm weather or by a fire, and yet she wants all doors and windows open and to be fanned so that she can breathe.

SAMBUC.: Dyspnœa worse before midnight, with restlessness and *no* thirst, eyes half open and delirium. Dropsical swelling of the feet and hands which are bluish as if bruised. *Ars.* is often used when *Samb.* would do better.

COUGH.

A cough which arises from disease of the lungs, bronchi or larynx, or some other plainly specific cause during pregnancy will of course be met by the treatment suitable to such affections at other times. But there is a sympathetic cough peculiar to pregnancy which often harasses the patient and annoys her physician by its persistency; and unless checked by remedies it will prove a torment to the end of gestation.

Compare first *Acon.*, Bell., *Hyosc.*, Phos.

ACONITUM: Sore throat, fever, thirst and dry cough, from tickling in the throat.

BELLADONNA: Dry, hacking cough, coming on every evening or at night with sore throat and throbbing headache.

HYOSCYAMUS: Dry nervous cough coming on when she lies down and keeping her awake all night. The cough is not severe, but incessant.

PHOSPHORUS: Hard dry cough with pains, soreness and oppression of the chest and scanty white frothy sputa. Hoarseness and rough soreness of the throat.

Study also *Caust.*, *Con.*, *Dulc.*, *Ipec.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sticta.*

CAUSTICUM: Dry hollow cough with scanty sputa, great soreness of throat and chest and hoarseness or even aphonia. The urine spirts out when coughing.

CONIUM: Dry hacking cough after lying down at night and little or no cough during the day. When *Hyosc.* seems indicated for a dry night cough and fails, try *Con.* in a high potency.

DULCAMARA: Loose spasmodic catarrhal cough with profuse mucous expectoration caused by exposure to cold or damp weather.

IPECACUANHA: Loose suffocative cough with much dyspnoea and violent coughing spells, which cause vomiting and strangulation. The chest seems full of mucus and but little is expectorated. Colic and diarrhoea.

NATRUM MUR.: Hard cough with stitches in the liver, spirting out of the urine and violent morning headache.

PULSATILLA: Hard cough which shakes her

and makes her feel as if she would vomit, and causes uterine pains. Dry cough at night, going off when sitting up in bed; loose cough during the day with yellow, greenish, bitter sputa. Diarrhœa at night.

SEPIA: Dry cough at night in bed before midnight, or worse morning and evening. Scanty yellow, green, or gray salty sputa. Derangements of the portal circulation. Constipation, yellow spots (liver matter) on the face. *Sepia* often follows *Acon.* well: and both *Phos.* and *Puls.* should be compared with it.

STICTA PULMO.: Dry hacking cough (incessant at night) with much dryness and soreness of the respiratory tract, and oppression and fullness in the lungs. *Dry cough after fluent coryza.* *Sticta* resembles *Phos.* and is sometimes to be preferred.

CARDIAC PALPITATION.

This annoying condition is met with during pregnancy, mostly in very nervous women, and principally at three distinct periods: first, shortly after conception, when it is frequently associated with plethora; second, during the fifth month when sometimes she can't tell whether she feels life or not, and thirdly, during the last month.

Compare—*Acon.*, *Actea rac.*, *Cact.*, *Ign.*, *Kalm.*, *Lach.*, *Mosc.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Spig.*, *Verat.* *virid.*

ACONITUM: Palpitation with great anguish, fear of death, fever and thirst.

ACTEA RAC.: Palpitation of the heart in rheumatic women, or those subject to congestive dysmenorrhœa, great melancholy and apprehension and sleeplessness.

CACTUS: Palpitation of the heart, worse at night, when lying on the left side and when walking. Constricted sensation in various parts. Severe right sided periodical headache.

IGNATIA: Palpitation or stitches in the heart at night. Many hysterical symptoms.

KALMIA LAT.: Palpitation of the heart with albuminuria, and violent neuralgic or rheumatic symptoms.

LACHESIS: Palpitation of the heart with intermittent pulse, dyspnœa and stitches in the left side. She can't bear any pressure on the chest or throat, and must sit up or lie on the right side. Always worse after sleeping.

MOSCHAS: Palpitation of the heart with many hysterical phenomena, dyspnœa. She talks only of approaching death.

NATRUM MUR.: Violent palpitation of the heart (which shakes the body) from every exertion, worse when lying on the left side. Morning headache. Chlorotic women.

PHOSPHORUS: Palpitation of the heart from mental emotions with dyspnœa and tightness across the chest. Tall slender phthisical women who have a revolving morning vertigo, which walking about before breakfast.

PULSATILLA: Palpitation of the heart in violent paroxysms with anguish and loss of sight. Constant chilliness.

SPIGELIA: Violent visible and audible palpitation of the heart. She must lie with her head and shoulders well elevated, but is worse by bending forward.

VERATRUM VIRIDE: Palpitation of the heart with dyspnœa, high fever, and delirium, chilli-

ness, nausea and burning ache in the cardiac region.

DYSURIA.

Increased frequency of micturition with some straining and burning sensations, we have observed as early and constant symptoms of pregnancy in primiparæ especially, but in multiparæ as well. Whether these urinary disorders appear in early or late stages of gestation, they are alike amenable to the homœopathic remedy, albeit the causes are so widely divergent.

Study.—Acon., Bell., Cann. sat., Canth., Cupr. ars., Equiset., Hell., Lyc., Merc. corr., Nux vom., Puls., Terebinth., Uva ursi.

ACONITUM: Frequent and violent urging to urinate, with scanty emissions of red turbid urine. Fever, hot dry skin, thirst, restlessness and anxiety, after exposure to cold dry air.

BELLADONNA: Micturition in drops of blood-red or golden yellow urine, with urging and pains in the bladder. Soreness of the bladder, the least touch or jar is intolerable. Backache as if it would break.

CANNABIS SAT.: Urging and pressing to urinate with some burning during and very much after micturition. When Canth. seems indicated and fails, Cann. sat. should be tried.

CANTHARIS: Very frequent urination with violent cutting pain and frightful scalding, burning and extreme tenesmus. Bloody or mucous urine passed in drops.

CUPRUM ARS.: Dysuria with rectal tenesmus and the evacuation of mucus.

EQUISETUM: Dysuria with albuminous urine. Severe pain after urination.

HELLEBORUS: Dysuria with dark urine and coffee-colored sediment. Impending dropsy.

LYCOPodium: Violent pain in the back before micturition, better after. Urine is hot and clear, and contains red gravel. Burning, itching, and sharp shooting cutting pains in the bladder, urethra, and anus during and after micturition. Flatulent dyspepsia and constipation. *Lyc.* resembles *Nux* vom. with some striking distinctions.

MERCURIUS COR.: Extreme vesical irritation and tenesmus, with bloody albuminous or brown urine, brick dust sediment, severe right sided facial neuralgia. One of our best remedies for retinitis albuminurica.

NUX v.: Very painful and ineffectual efforts to urinate and defæcate. Reddish urine with brick dust sediment, sore, burning, and lancinating pains in the neck of the bladder during micturition. Next to *Canthar.*, *Nux* is the best drug we have for the dysuria of pregnancy, and our third choice, *pro re nata*, would be *Puls.*

PULSATILLA: Continued pressure on the bladder without desire to urinate. Dysuria with drawing in the abdomen. Spasmodic pains in the neck of the bladder extending to the pelvis and thighs after micturition. Scanty brown urine with brick dust, bloody or mucous deposit.

TEREBINTHINA: Dragging, cutting, and burning pain in the bladder with dysuria and scanty, red or bloody urine, which has the odor of violets, and a mucous or thick muddy sediment.

UVA URSI: Painful micturition with burning pains while urinating and slimy, purulent urine.

ENURESIS.

Incontinence of urine, like dysuria, may appear in early or late months of gestation. When at the later time it is caused chiefly by pressure of the gravid uterus upon the bladder and we shall be powerless to give that relief which we may confidently assume to extend during the earlier stages.

Consult: Arg. nitr., Bell., Camph., Caust., Equiset., Kreas., Nat. mur., Plantago, Puls., Sepia.

ARGENTUM NITR.: Profuse, pale urine passed frequently at night.

BELLADONNA: Enuresis nocturna, with starting up, screaming and restlessness during sleep. Relaxation of the neck of the bladder, she cannot retain the urine, which is copious, yellow and turbid and frequently voided.

CAMPORA: Paralysis of the bladder and involuntary micturition. After the abuse of diuretic drugs such as Cantharides, Turpentine, Copaiba, etc.

CAUSTICUM: Enuresis, when coughing, walking, sneezing, and at night. Paralysis of the bladder from prolonged (voluntary) retention of urine. Dark-haired women, with warts on the hands or face, (or both), who are subject to bronchial catarrh, with morning hoarseness and even aphonia.

EQUISETUM: Enuresis day or night in women who had the habit as children.

KREASOTUM: Enuresis at night; wakes from deep sleep, with great urging and cannot retain the urine, worse when lying down, better while walking or standing, profuse bland leucorrhœa.

NATRUM MUR.: Enuresis, *while* walking, standing, *coughing or laughing*, violent desire to urinate day and night, which she cannot control.

PLANTAGO: Profuse nocturnal enuresis, caused by relaxation of the sphincter vesicæ; odontalgia.

PULSATILLA: The drug to be first thought of for the enuresis of pregnant women, involuntary urination in dropsy, *while sitting* or walking, great urgency of the call, she cannot delay at all, worse on taking cold, when there is a tough, slimy sediment in the urine.

SEPIA: Enuresis nocturna during first sleep, she is very nervous about the matter, has a sensation of urine passing and gets up thinking she has wet the bed, when such is not the case, urine has a strong odor and deposits a reddish-pink sediment, which adheres tenaciously to the vessel, violent itching of the vulva, constipation.

ISCHURIA—ANURIA.

Fortunately neither suppression nor retention of urine are common during pregnancy. Great care should be exercised in such cases however to make a correct diagnosis, and unless remedies act promptly retention should be speedily met by the use of the catheter.

For Retention of Urine:

Acon., *Apis*, Apoc. cann., Ars., Bell., Camph., *Canth.*, *Eupat. purp.*, Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Puls.

For Suppression of Urine:

Apoc. cann., Camph., *Eupat. purp.*, *Helleb.*, *Stram.*

ACONITUM: Retention, with stitches in the region of the kidneys, fever, thirst, restlessness and anxiety, worse from exposure to cold, dry air.

APIS: Retention or suppression of urine, incessant desire to urinate but inability to pass more than a few drops of high-colored urine or none at all. Holcombe says: "The dose of *Apis* must vary with

the state of the renal secretion; if the flow is excessive, the high dilutions are best; if it is very scanty or suppressed the lowest succeed."

APOC. CANN.: Urine retained, scanty or suppressed, skin dry and hot, constipation, dropsy, general or local uterine hæmorrhage.

ARSEN.: Retention of urine, from paralysis of the bladder. Burning in the urethra at the commencement of micturition, ceasing upon the full establishment of the stream; restlessness, cold sweat and the characteristic thirst.

BELLAD.: Retention of urine, with congestive headache and backache, urine clear at first; becomes turbid on standing, hypogastrium very sensitive to the lightest touch or jar even, and suffers stitching pains toward the perineum.

CAMPH.: Retention of urine, with constant desire to urinate. After the abuse of diuretics.

CANTH.: Retention of urine, with pain in the back and incessant efforts and agonizing urging to urinate, cutting pains through and in the bladder, the urine dribbles away with cutting and burning in the urethra.

EUPAT. PURP.: Retention or even suppression of urine, vertigo, with tendency to fall to the left, threatened abortion at the third or fourth month, cutting, aching pains in the kidneys and bladder, with urging to urinate.

HELLEB. NIGER.: Suppression of urine, which is very dark with a sediment like coffee-grounds, bad cases where the irritation at the neck of the bladder threatens to run into inflammation.

NITR. AC.: Painless retention of urine, the urine is cold when emitted, and very foetid (like that of horses), nightly desire to urinate, with burning in the

urethra and cutting in the abdomen, she urinates in hopes to relieve these symptoms, but they are worse after the act.

NUX v.: Spasmodic retention of urine, with urging and frequent ineffectual efforts to urinate, burning, lacerating, sore pains in the neck of the bladder during micturition, constipation, head-ache and backache, very irritable disposition.

PULSAT.: Retention of urine, with redness, heat and soreness of the vesical region externally, pressure on the bladder without desire to urinate, desire to urinate with drawing pain in the abdomen, frequent ineffectual urging, with cutting pains, spasmodic pains in the neck of the bladder, extending to the thighs, after urinating.

STRAM.: Retention and suppression of urine ; it dribbles away slowly, and painlessly. Illusions of the senses : she fancies she sees rats and mice, snakes, etc., and is constantly looking under the bed for them.

ALBUMINURIA AND URÆMIA.

Although albumen is almost universally found in the urine of pregnant women at some stage or other of gestation, yet its presence in any considerable quantity, must always be viewed with apprehension; and prompt and persistent treatment should be employed to meet any untoward symptoms and avert the more alarming complications of uræmia, retinitis albuminurica, and puerperal convulsions.

Compare: * *Apis*, * *Apoc. cann.*, *Kalm.*, * *Merc. corros.*, and * *Terebinth.*

KALMIA : Albuminuria with nausea and eructations of wind, worse about eight or nine o'clock

* See Dysuria, Enuresis, and Ischuria.

A. M. Stiff drawing sensation in the eyes on moving them. Shifting rheumatic pains in the arms, especially the right arm. Painful stiffness and aching in the back. Prosopalgia very severe and worse on the right side; neuralgic pains in the bowels.

RETINITIS ALBUMINURICA.

It seems to us almost a mistake to call nephritic retinitis a disease; for the condition of the retina is a symptom and sometimes a diagnostic symptom of the grave renal trouble which occasioned the ophthalmic lesions. Whenever a pregnant woman begins to complain of any diminution of seeing power, the urine should at once be tested for albumen and the eye examined by an expert ophthalmoscopist. Or the presence of albumen in the urine alone should lead us to watch the eyes and be ready to fight the nephritis from the incipency, feeling assured that only so can we have any measure of success.

Consult: 1. *Apis, *Ars., *Gels.*, *Kalm., *Merc. *corros.*, Zinc. 2. *Colch., Kali acet., *Phos.

RETINAL HÆMORRHAGES: Arn., *Bell., Crot., *Lach., *Phos.

APIS.: Œdema of the lids and general dropsy, very drowsy, little thirst and pale and scanty urine.

ARN.: Retinal hæmorrhage, particularly that of traumatic origin.

ARS.: Restless all the time but especially at night before midnight. Great thirst for small quantities of cold water frequently. Urine scanty and albuminuric.

* Compare also Dropsy and Albuminuria.

BELL. : Retinal hæmorrhage from congestive headache. Retina and optic nerve congested and inflamed.

CROTAL. : Retinal hæmorrhage when *Lach.* seems indicated and does not benefit.

GELS. : *Retinitis albuminurica during pregnancy especially.* Extravasations of blood and white patches in the retina. Sudden dimness of vision. Serous infiltration into the vitreous, making it hazy. Thirstlessness, evening fever and albuminous urine.

KALI ACET. : Amauroses coming on suddenly in both eyes during acute nephritis.

LACH. : Retinitis with hæmorrhage, "very commonly called for when no characteristic symptoms are present except the pathological changes. The retina and optic nerve are inflamed and congested, while throughout the retina may be observed extravasations of blood of various ages and sizes." Allen and Norton.

ZINC. : Periodic and temporary amaurosis during severe attacks of headache.

DROPSY.

Œdema of the lower extremities and vulva is very common during pregnancy. Usually it occurs only during the later months and is not so extreme as to cause very great inconvenience. Should ascites come on, or the local dropsy become very great we should feel more concern. And if albuminuria and symptoms of amaurosis and uræmia still further complicate the case, we shall be on our guard against the gravest of conditions.

Not infrequently a discharge of water from the vagina takes place from time to time with these

dropsies, which is very perplexing to the inexperienced. This is a symptom of the general dropsical condition, and other things being equal is not a dangerous symptom. It is styled hydrorrhœa or *false waters*.* An acute dropsy, dropsy of the amnion is of course peculiar to pregnancy, but not of great frequency. This disease causes great suffering, runs a rapid course, and is not often recognized until so fully developed that abortion is a certainty. Women who have once suffered it should be subjected to prophylactic treatment during subsequent pregnancies and carefully watched.

DROPSY (IN GENERAL.): 1. Apis., Apoc. cann., Ars., Colch., Digit., Dulc., Hell., Helon., Lyc., Merc. corr., Uran. nitr. 2. Aur., Bell., Benz. ac., Bry., Cact., Canth., China, Convolv., Ferr., Kalm., Kali c., Lact., Led., Merc. sol., Phos., Phyt., Rhus tox., Senec., Sep., Sulph., Terebinth.

CEDEMA OF THE FEET.

Ars., Chin, Ferr., Kali c., Lyc., Merc. sol., Phos., Puls., Rhus tox., Sulph.

APIS: "*Absence of thirst is very characteristic of Apis in uterine dropsy*," says Guernsey. Stinging pains as of bee stings. Abdomen very tender to touch. Urine profuse and pale (high dilution) or scanty and high-colored (low dilution.) Cedema of the face, hands, legs, ankles, feet and labia.

APOC. CANN.: Ascites: sinking in and irritability of the stomach, even water is speedily rejected. Great thirst, muddy urine, diarrhœa. *Face bloated while lying down, passing off when sitting up.* "Whenever it acts beneficially, the skin becomes

* See Guernsey's Obstetrics, p. 357.

moist before the urine becomes more abundant." Lilienthal. Œdema of the feet and ankles.

ARS.: Œdema of the *lower extremities*. *The face appears pale, earthy, waxy or greenish. Great prostration and thirst; drinks frequently and very little.* Suffocative spells at night while lying on her back. Great anxiety and dyspnœa, must jump out of bed.

AUR.: Albuminuria and dropsy with suicidal melancholy.

BELL.: *Urine dark and scanty or golden yellow.* Worse after three P. M. Tenderness of the abdomen aggravated by the least jar of the bed or chair which she occupies. She even steps with great care while walking to avoid any jar.

BENZ. AC.: *Urine high-colored, hot, scalding, and of strong, pungent ammoniacal odor.* She wakes every morning at two o'clock with humming in the ears and beating in the temporal arteries which prevents her from going to sleep.

BRYON.: *The swelling increases during the day and diminishes during the night.* Urine dark and scanty, and deposits a pinkish stain. Œdema of the lower eyelids and feet. Constipation. Splitting headache. Great thirst for cold water.

CACT.: Œdema of the hands (especially left). Œdema of feet and legs to the knees. Skin shining. Pressure with the finger leaves a dent a long time. Copious straw-colored urine, passed by drops with burning.

CANTH.: Pain in the abdomen, vomiting and fever. *Bloody urine and strangury, tenesmus of the cervix vesicæ.* Albuminous urine containing cylindrical casts. Pains in the limbs and chronic coryza.

CHINA: Dropsy from hæmorrhages or loss of other vital fluids. Abdomen distended. She belches

wind frequently without relief. Urine dark, scanty and sandy.

COLCH. : Œdema of the pale face and of the cold hands, feet and legs. Urine dark, scanty, and discharged in drops depositing a whitish sediment.

CONVOLV. : Urine almost entirely suppressed. Constipation with abdominal disturbance. But good appetite.

DIGIT. : Dropsy with difficult urination. Stools light color. The heart sympathizes : pulse quick, fine and intermittent. Cyanosis.

DULC. : Dropsy after *suppressed sweat from cold, damp air.*

FERR. : Dropsy with cold skin, constant chilliness and evening fever. Very weak and nervous but face fiery red.

HELL. : Urine almost suppressed, very dark, and deposits a *sediment like coffee grounds*. Slow comprehension. Gripping pains in the abdomen, and diarrhœa of jelly-like mucus. Debility. Piercing pains in the limbs.

HELON. : Dropsy from albuminuria, general debility or hæmorrhage. Urine pale yellow.

KALI CARB. : Weakly women with chronic bronchitis worse at three A. M. Sacculated swelling of the upper eyelid.

KALMIA : Dropsy with albuminuria. Retinitis. *Rheumatic pains* in the arms and back. Neuralgia facial.

LACT. : Œdematous swelling of the abdomen, feet and eyelids. Asthmatic and heart affections.

LACH. : Cyanosis. Urine black. Legs œdematous, first left, then right.

LÆDUM. : Pains in the limbs : skin dry. She feels

very cold and cannot keep warm. Worse from warmth.

LYC. : *Red sand in the urine ; terrible backache just before micturition.* Borborygmus in left hypochondrium. Satiety, even after eating a very little. One foot cold the other hot. Œdema of the feet. Ascites. Restless sleep. Feels worse on getting awake. Upper part of the body emaciated, the lower enormously swollen. When *Lyc.* seems well indicated and fails, consider *Rhus tox.*

MERC. CORR. : Œdema of the face and labia. Albuminuria. *Right sided prosopalgia.*

MERC. SOL. : *Much perspiration affording no relief.* Constant short racking cough. Not much thirst.

PHOS. : Œdema of the face, hands and feet. Shaking exhaustive cough with dyspnœa. Gray sand in the urine, which is turbid and whitish like curdled milk ; brick dust sediment. Variegated cuticle on urine, and albumen in it. Amaurosis.

PHYT. : Dark red albuminous urine leaving a deep stain in the vessel. Aching of the heels. Chronic dry sore throat.

PULS. : Constant chilliness. Œdema of the feet. Many uterine symptoms.

RHUS TOX. : Dropsy with turbid urine. Œdema of the lower limbs. *Restless sleep, she must change her position often.* Rheumatic stiffness in the back, better after moving about a little, which she is certain comes from her kidneys. Terrible cough, which seems as if it would tear something out of her chest. *Lycop.* is sometimes prescribed when *Rhus* is the similitum.

SENECIO : Abdomen swollen, very tense ; lower extremities œdematous. Pain in lumbar region.

Urine alternately scanty and high colored, or copious and pale.

SEPIA: Rises frequently at night to urinate; urine turbid and deposits a red mud which adheres tenaciously to the vessel; or blood red *with a white clay-like sediment* (which it is also difficult to remove) a cuticle on its surface; or it is so foetid and offensive that it must be at once removed from the room. Œdema of the labia. Dropsy after miscarriage.

SULPH.: Dropsy from suppressed eruptions. Moaning during sleep, quick pulse, cold feet, sweating of the face. *Heat in crown of head*. Constipation or morning diarrhoea with painless urging. Pimply rough skin.

TEREBINTH.: Dropsy with albuminuria. Pressing pain in kidney region while sitting down, better while moving about. Dysuria; urine bloody, deposits a thick slimy, muddy sediment; urine scanty, turbid, dark and deposits an epithelial sediment: urine has the odor of violets.

URAN. NITR.: Albuminuria. Urination increased in frequency and preceded by a pain over left eye. Ill temper and debility.

URINARY REPERTORY.

Urine Acid: 1. Hep., Merc. s., 2. Arn., Bor., Cact., Cann. sat., Caust., Clem., Cocc., Graph., Iod., Kali c., Natr. mur., Par., Phos., Rhus tox., Senega, Thuja.

Urine bloody: 1. Canth., Puls., 2. Ars., Calc. c., Caps., Cann., Ipec., Lyc., Merc. sol., Mez., Nux v., Phos., Sars., Sec., Sep., Sulph., Terebinth., Uva ursi, Zinc.

Urine black: 1. Colch., Hell., Nat. mur., Lach.
2. Erigeron (dark urine turning pale.)

Urine cloudy when voided: 1. Cina., Con., Merc. s., Sabad. 2. Ambra., Ant. crud., Cann. sat., Caust., China, Dulc., Ign., Phos., Puls., Rhus tox., Sep.

Urine cloudy, after standing: 1. Bry., Cham., Phos. ac. 2. Acetic ac., Caust., Cina, Graph., Hep., Merc. s., Mez., Rhus tox., Senega, Sulph., Valer.

Urine dark: 1. Acon., Bell., Bry., Colch., Merc. s., Tart. 2. Verat. alb. 3. Ant., crud., Arn., Calc. c., Canth., Carbo v., Dig., Hell., Hep., Ipec., Puls., Selen., Staph., Sulph.

Urine Flaky: 1. Canth., Mez. 2. Cann. sat., Cham., Sarsap., Zinc.

Urine Frothy: Lach., Lyc., Seneg., Spong.

Urine greenish: 1. Camph. 2. Ars., Aur. fol., Berb., Bov., Chin., Colch., Iod., Kali carb., Magn. carb., Oleum an., Rheum., Ruta, Verat. alb.

Urine greasy and variegated pellicles on surface: 1. Paris. 2. Colch., Hep., Iod., Lyc., Petrol., Phos., Puls.

Urine hot and scalding: 1. Ars., Canth., Hep., Lyc. 2. Acon., Caps., Cham., Colch., Dig., Merc. s., Phos. ac., Squill.

Urine milky: 1. Aur. mur., Cina, Phos., ac. 2. Carbo v., Coloc., Con., Merc. s., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sulph.

Urine mucous: 1. Nat. mur., Puls. 2. Ant. crud., Canth., Coloc., Dulc., Merc. s., Verat. alb.

Urine odor like ammonia: 1. Asaf. 2. Benz. ac., Iod., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Pareira, Petr., Phos.

Urine odor foetid. 1. Ars., Carbo. veg., Dulc. 2. Merc. s., Nitr. ac., Nat. mur., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Viol. tric.

Urine odor filthy: Oleum an.

Urine odor urinous in excess: Benz. ac.

Urine odor sweet: Lactuc., Nux mos., Terebinth.

Urine pale, colorless: 1. Apis, Con., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Plant., Puls. 2. Agar., Alum., Angust., Apoc. cann., Arn., Aur. fol., Bell., Colch., Coloc., Dig., Eupat. purp., Erig., Ign., Magn. c., Mur. ac., Phyt., Polygon., Puls., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Rhus tox., Rumex, Sang., Senec., Sarsap., Sec., Sep., Staph., Stram., Stront.

Urine purulent. 1. Canth., Clem. 2. Cann. sat., Con., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Urine sticky or viscous: 1. Coloc. 2. Arg. nitr., Canth., Cupr. met., Dulc., Kreas., Phos. ac.

Sediment bloody: 1. Canth., Hamam., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sulph. ac. 2. Acon., Dulc., Hell., Lyc., Phos., Sulph., Tereb., Uva ursi, Zinc.

Sediment cloudy: Bry., Nitr., Phos., Seneg.

Sediment clay-like: Anac., Sars., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

Sediment flaky: Berb., Canth., Merc., Mez., Zinc.

Sediment like flour: Calc. carb., Graph., Merc., Nat. mur., Phos. ac., Sulph., Tart. em.

Sediment mucous: 1. Chimaph., Dulc., Nat. mur., Puls., Valer. 2. Ant. crud., Asclep. tub., Aur., Berb., Bry., Caust. Coloc., Con., Eriger., Eupat. purp., Merc., Nat. carb., Phos. ac., Sarsap., Senec., Seneg., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Sediment of mucous threads in the urine: Cann. sat., Canth., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Seneg., Tart. em.

Sediment purulent: 1. Canth., Cham., Lyc., Puls. 2. Calc. carb., Cann. sat., Chimaph., Clem., Cann., Kali carb., Nitr. ac. Nux v., Sep., Sel.

Sediment Reddish: 1. Canth., Nat. mur., Puls., Sep., Valer. 2. Acon., Ambr., Ant. crud., Arn.,

Chin., Dulc., Lach., Lyc., Nat. mur., Nitr. ac., Sil., Squill.

Sediment Sandy, Gravelly : 1. Ant. crud., Calc. carb., Lyc., Phos., Ruta, Sarsap., Sil., Zinc. 2. Ambr., Arn., Chin., Menyanth., Nat. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux mos. and vom., Puls., Thuja.

Sediment Whitish : 1. Phos., Rhus tox. 2. Coloc., Colch., Con., Eryng., Eupat., perf. and purp., Hep., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Petr., Plant., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Valer.

Sediment Yellow : 1. Cham., Phos., Sil., Spong., Sulph. ac., Zinc. 2. Amm. carb., Bar. carb. Canth., Cupr., Lach., Lyc.

Desire to Urinate Ineffectual : 1. Acon., Canth., Dig., Sarsap. 2. Arn., Ars., Camph., Coloc., Hyosc., Kali carb., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Puls., Stram., Sulph.

Discharge Too Copious : 1. Arg. nitr., Mur. ac., Rhus tox., Squills, Verbas. 2. Acet. ac., Agn., Apis, Bar. carb., Bism., Canth., Guai., Ign., Merc. s., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Sang., Seneg., Tarax., Viol. tric.

Discharge Too Scanty : 1. Apis, Apoc. cann., Canth., Colch., Digit., Graph., Hell., Op., Ruta, Sulph. 2. Acon., Ars., Arum triph., Bell., Bry., Caust., Chin., Dulc., Hep., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lach., Lauro., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sulph., Tereb., Verat. alb.

Discharge Too Frequent : 1. Agar., Bar. carb., Canth., Caust., Merc., Nitr. ac., Rhus tox., Squill., Staph. 2. Bry., Coccu. cact., Ferr., Phos., Ign., Kali carb., Kreas., Lach., Mur. ac., Natr. carb., Phos. ac., Plant., Selen., Spig., Thuja.

Discharge Too Seldom : 1. Canth. 2. Acon., Arn., Ars., Aur., Camph., Hep., Hyosc., Lauro., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Puls., Ruta, Stram.

Discharge By Drops (Dribbling): 1. Canth., Sulph. 2. Arn., Canth., Clem., Dulc., Petrol., Sulph., Stram., Thuja.

Discharge Intermittent: 1. Clem., Con. 2. Agar., Caust., Dulc., Sulph., Zinc.

Complaints Before Urinating: 1. Bar., Coloc., Lyc., Nux v., Puls. 2. Arn., Bry., Digit., Phos. ac., Rhus tox., Sulph., Tart. em.

Complaints When Beginning to Urinate: Canth., Clem., Merc.

Complaints While Urinating: 1. Alum., Canth., Cann. sat., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Phos. ac., Puls., Thuja. 2. Acet. ac., Acon., Clem., Colch., Con., Ipec., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos. Sarsap., Sep., Sulph. Verat. alb.

Complaints on Cessation of Flow: Bry., Canth., Sarsap., Sulph.

Complaints After Urinating: 1. Canth., Coloc., Hep., Merc., Nat. mur., Sarsap., Thuja. 2. Anac., Arn., Bell., Calc. carb., Cann. sat., Caps., Chin., Con., Digit., Nat. carb., Nux v., Par., Puls., Ruta, Staph., Sulph., Zinc.

Specific Gravity Too High: Asclep. syra., Eupat. purp., Helon., Myr., Phyt., Puls., Senec.

Specific Gravity Too Low: Eryng., Eupat. purp. Puls.

Bladder Remedies: 1. Canth., Hyosc., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Ruta, Uva ursi. 2. Acon., Ant. crud., Arn., Bell., Calad., Caps, Dulc., Mur. ac., Petrol., Sarsap., Squill., Sep., Staph.

Urethra Remedies: 1. Cann. sat., Canth., Caps., Clem., Merc., Phos., Thuja. 2. Acon., Bry., Calc. carb., Caust., Chin., Colch., Con., Mez., Nat. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Sabin., Sep. Sulph., Zinc.

Kidney Remedies: 1. Arg. nitr., Apis, Berb., Canth., Chimaph., Kalm., Merc. corr., Nux v., Tereb., Uva ursi. 2. Lyc., Phos., Sarsap., Uran. nitr.

UTERINE CONGESTION: The symptoms which were formerly laid down under "Plethora" in text books may be caused by congestions of various parts (e.g. the head, lungs, and uterus). A highly congested state of the mucous lining of the cervix uteri is not uncommon in the early stages of pregnancy, and in fact at any stage where there is persistent "morning sickness." The local application of Calendula, either in a warm aqueous solution or in a glycerole has proven very useful in such cases.

Compare Actea rac., Bell., Cauloph., Gels., Ign., Puls., Sep., Sec., Trill., Ustil.

UTERINE DISPLACEMENTS.

Uterine deviations are not very common during pregnancy if we except anteversion during the later months. But when found may easily be recognized and demand prompt and intelligent attention. If drugs do not speedily relieve urgent cases, the use of a suitable pessary is advisable, otherwise the most serious consequences may follow.

Prolapsus may usually be helped by putting the patient upon her back, keeping her quiet, and exhibiting the similitum. The growth of the ovum will assist the cure and ultimately prevent prolapsus.

Anteversion may be treated in the same way, unless it is of so extreme a type that the fundus is caught below the symphysis pubes. It will then be necessary to gently replace the organ and enjoin rest.

Retroversion is the worst form of uterine deviation observed during pregnancy. It generally comes

on slowly during the third month, and at last reaching its climax the patient is seized with those violent and unmistakeable symptoms which show that the fundus is bound down by the sacral promontory. The uterus should be replaced, and the patient instructed to lie as much as possible on her face. Nor will most accoucheurs be satisfied until a retroversion pessary is put under the organ to retain *in situ*, where it will rarely remain without this assistance after being once extremely retroverted.

Prolapsus Uteri: Actea, Alectris, Aur., Bell., Calc. carb., Cauloph., Con., Helon., Kali carb., Lilium, Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos., Podo., Puls., Sep.

Anteversion of the Uterus: Aur., Bell., Calc. carb., Ferr., Helon., Lilium, Merc., Nux v., Plat., Sep.

Retroversion of the Uterus: Actea, Æscul. hip., Bell., Calc. carb. and phos., Cauloph., Ferr., Helon., Kali carb., Lilium, Lyc., Murex, Nux v., Plat., Sep., Sulph.

ACTEA RAS.: Prolapsus and retroversion. Sensation of weight and bearing down in the uterine region with heaviness and torpor in the lower extremities. *Neuralgia or rheumatoid diathesis*. History of dysmenorrhœa and abortion.

ÆSCUL. HIP.: *Pain about the sacro-iliac symphysis*. She cannot walk because her back gives out. Constipation and hæmorrhoids.

ALECTRIS: Prolapsus uteri. *Obstinate nausea and vomiting of pregnancy*.* False pains. Abortive habit. Debility.

AUR. FOL.: Falling and anteversion of the womb. Heaviness in the abdomen with icy cold hands and

* See Morning Sickness.

feet. *Suicidal melancholy*. Very sensitive to pains and cold air.

BELL.: Useful in all uterine displacements. Pressure as though everything was coming *down through the external genitals*, especially in the morning. Heat and dryness of the vagina. Sharp pains come and go suddenly in the pelvis and back, leaving the latter so sore she can hardly move.

CALC. CARB.: Like Bell., Calc. is often useful in uterine displacements. Feet and legs feel as if she had on wet stockings. Vertigo on *going up* stairs; she is out of breath and must sit down to rest before she reaches the top. *Constant wearing ache in the vagina and rectum*. Melancholy as it gets dark at night.

CALC. PHOS.: Especially retroversion. *Every cold causes rheumatic pains* in the joints and other parts.

CAULOPH. : Prolapsus and retroversion. Uterine congestion, with fulness, heaviness and tension in the hypogastrium. Drawing pains in the groins. *Threatened miscarriage*.

CON.: Induration and prolapsus. Vertigo when *turning over in bed*. *Intermittent urination*. Breasts sore, enlarged and painful. History of ovarian troubles in the individual and of cancer in the family.

FERR.: *Weak anæmic women with fiery red faces*. More especially ante- and retroversion.

HELON.: A very useful drug in womb diseases. Deep undefined depression and sensation of soreness and weight in the uterus; *consciousness of a womb*. Flooding and threatened abortion after lifting the least weight or moving about a little. Albuminuria, pruritus pudendi. Helon. much resembles Conium.

KALI CARB.: Heavy aching pain in the small of the back. Stitching pains in and about the uterus. She has a dry bronchial cough and wakes at 3 A. M. feeling very badly every way.

LILIUM: All uterine displacements. Bearing down *as if everything would come through the vagina: she must put her hand on the vulva to prevent this.* Severe neuralgic pains in the uterus. She dates all her troubles from a miscarriage. Her pains and bearing down seem to extend and drag from the shoulders and chest downward.

LYC.: Especially retroversion. Flatulent dyspepsia and constipation. *Terrific pain in the back previous to micturition, with relief as the very hot urine flows;* red sand in the urine. Cutting across the hypogastrium from right to left.

MERC. SOL.:* "A very valuable remedy for all displacements." Cold clammy sweat on the thighs every night. Deep sore pain in the pelvis. Abdomen feels weak as if it must be held up. Itching of the genitals.

MUREX.: Retroversion especially. Sore pain in the womb as if cut by some sharp instrument. Nervous temperament, strong will and cheerful disposition. Pain in the right side from the abdomen into the chest. Nymphomania.

NAT. MUR.: Prolapsus: Pushing towards the genitals every morning: She has to sit down to prevent prolapsus. *She awakens every morning with a violent headache.* Itching of external parts and falling off of the hair. Constipation and fissure of the anus. She imagines there are robbers in the house at night, and it must be searched to quiet her.

* Guernsey.

NUX v : A royal remedy for *uterine deviations, arising from lifting or straining*. Aggravation from walking and standing. Dyspepsia, constipation and piles. *Urinates frequently and but little at a time*. Headache and backache. She wakes at 3 A. M. and can't get to sleep again. A careful choice must often be made between Lyc. and Nux. v.

PLAT. : *Great sensitiveness of the genitals* and continual pressure and bearing down. The body cold and numb. Constipation : the stool is soft and sticks to the anus like clay. Melancholy, or peculiar proud defiant mood : she feels a little more important than other persons and above them.

PHOS. : Tall, slender, red haired phthisical women who pass long narrow hard dry stools. Stitches upward from the vagina cut the pelvis. Heat running up the back. Emptiness and weakness in the abdomen.

PODO. : *Prolapsus uteri and ani together, especially after confinement*. Sensation as if the genitals would come out during stool. Constipation and liver trouble : or morning (and after part of the night) diarrhœa.

PULS. : She cries at everything and is very despondent, very bad taste in the morning. Pressure in the abdomen and small of the back as from a stone, with disposition of the lower limbs to go to sleep when sitting, with ineffectual desire for stool.

SEPIA : Retroversion especially. Pressing in the uterus, oppressive breathing : Sensation as if everything would come out of the vagina : she has to cross her legs to prevent it. Constipation with *sensation of weight in the anus* not relieved by evacuation.

SULPH. : Burning in the vagina and of the soles

of the feet. She stoops in walking because so weak; worse between 11 and 12; she wants her dinner early. Heat in the crown of the head.

LEUCORRHŒA.

This affection is not common during pregnancy, save in women who are predisposed to it. And the indications for the use of remedies will not vary greatly from those depended upon at other times. We may, however, first and particularly consult :

Cham., Cocc., Collinso., Kreas., Puls., Sep., Sabin.

CHAM.: Yellowish smarting leucorrhœa, particularly after a meal. Nervous irritability and hysterical spasms.

COCC.: Leucorrhœa like serum mixed with a purulent ichorous liquid. Vertigo, clouded confused feeling in the head. General sense of prostration *as if it were impossible to make any exertion*; feels too weak to talk aloud. Backache.

COLLINZO.: Leucorrhœa with pruritus, obstinate constipation and piles.

KREAS.: Leucorrhœa with *great debility, especially of the lower extremities*. The discharge flows intermittently. Both bland and ichorous discharges, causing excoriation and itching.

PULS.: Burning, thin, acrid leucorrhœa. Milky or thick white mucous leucorrhœa.

SEPIA: *Green-red fluid discharged from the vagina*. Leucorrhœa like pus, or milk, excoriating thighs and flowing only during the day time. Profuse mucous fœtid discharge with drawing pains in the abdomen. Much itching in the vagina.

SABINA: Corrosive leucorrhœa making the thighs sore and causing intense itching. Yellow,

ichorous fœtid corrosive leucorrhœa with itching of the pudenda.

PRURITUS PUDENDI.

This troublesome affection is among the most obstinate which can befall a pregnant woman. Fortunately it is not very common, but when met it will tax the resource of the doctor and the spirit of his patient to the utmost. Guernsey uses no local treatment: most other authorities advise a great variety. Water, warm or cold (as the patient prefers) is useful. Glycerine, medicated with Cantharis tincture for the vesicular forms, or Urtica urens tincture for the erythematous or Hydrastis tincture for the aphthous, is also recommended. For this latter, however, we prefer the first centesimal or second decimal of Hydrastin, triturated with corn starch instead of sugar of milk, and applied locally as a toilet powder.*

Compare Ars., Bor., Calc. carb., Carbol. ac., Col. linso., Con., Graph., Hydrast., Kreas., Lyc., Merc. s., Nat. mur., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja.

ARSEN.: Chronic *eczematous pruritus*: *aphthous inflammation of the genital mucous membranes*.

BORAX.: Aphthæ of the external genitals. Corrosive leucorrhœa, thick and white like starch.

CALC. CARB.: Itching and stitches in the internal and external genitals, either or both. Constitutional symptoms of Calc. *Women who bear unhealthy hydrogenoid children*.

CARBOL. AC.: Mucous tubercles on the labia and inside of the thighs, with itching relieved by scratching but it soon returns. Feels as if she had taken cold: is cold and aches all over.

* This is a most excellent application in infantile intertrigo.

COLLINSO.: Violent itching of the genitals, parts badly swollen, dark red and protruding. Uterine displacements. *All her trouble seems to come from obstinate constipation and piles.*

CON.: Violent itching of the vulva followed by pressing down of the uterus. Intermittent urination. Acrid milky leucorrhœa.

GRAPH.: Itching with vesicles or excoriation. *Pimples, smarting and painful on the labia.* Painless pimples inside of the labia.

HYDRAST.: Excoriation and itching of the vulva from extreme debility. Tenacious viscid leucorrhœa.

KREAS.: Corrosive itching of the vulva with soreness and burning after scratching from fœtid corrosive leucorrhœa.

LYC.: Great sense of dryness of the parts with much itching. Constipation. Ascarides.

MERC. s.: Aphthous or eczematous pruritus. Itching of the vulva aggravated by *a single drop of urine: it must be washed off.* Pimples or tubercles on the labia, which are particularly troublesome at night. Very often *the* remedy.

NAT. MUR.: Itching of the vulva and falling off of the hair upon the genitals and head. Pimples on the mons veneris.

SABIN.: Pruritus with leucorrhœa.*

SEPIA: Swelling and humid itching eruptions on the inner labia. Very much itching of the vulva. Leucorrhœa and bearing down. Constipation with sensation of *a weight in the anus.* *Do not give Sepia at night.*

SIL.: Itching of the vulva with acrid leucorrhœa.

* See Leucorrhœa.

Constipation, stool advances to the verge of the anus and then recedes.

SULPH.: Troublesome itching of the *vulva with pimples all around*.* Violent itching of the clitoris.

THUJA: Itching of the vulva when walking.

CHLOASMA, OR LIVER-MOTH.

The skin of pregnant women is very subject to a dirty brown discoloration, which is supposed to come from the liver.

Compare Ant. crud., Cauloph., Con., Lyc., Sep., Sulph.

ANT. CRUD.: Hepatic spots. Brown liver-colored spots on each shoulder. Light brown dots on the arms.

CAULOPH.: *Brown-yellow spots on the face.*

CON.: Chronic, frequently recurring brown-red spots on the body. Yellow spots on the fingers.

LYC.: Brown spots on the abdomen. Large dark red spots on the legs and epigastrium. Hepatic spots on the chest. Painful liver spots on the chest and arms.

SEP.: Brown spots on the chest and elbows surrounded by herpetic skin. Claret-colored spots on the neck and under the chin. Livid spots on pregnant women. *Yellow spots. Yellow streak like a saddle across the nose and cheeks.*

SULPH.: Yellow and brown hepatic spots on the back and chest.

CRACKING OF THE SKIN OF THE ABDOMEN.

During the last months of pregnancy many women (usually primiparæ) are annoyed by fissur-

*. Also Hydrastis.

ing of the skin of the abdomen. These seams are often exquisitely painful and not infrequently a little blood fills them. Moreover they leave unsightly scars. For these rents or tears (for such they are, the skin being pressed apart by the continued and increasing expansion) *Calendula* is specific. We give the 30th internally and use either lotion of the tincture or a cerate of *Calendula* locally. Cosmoline medicated with the same is often successful. By this means very many cases can be speedily relieved and often the scarring prevented.

CHAPTER III.

PAINS IN VARIOUS PARTS—VARICOSE VEINS.

Headache is one of the most common and tormenting affections to which pregnant women are subject. This headache may be bilious or gastric, congestive or neuralgic. Neuralgia in the face and teeth is also frequently found during pregnancy. Nor is the latter often benefited by the extraction of teeth ; whereas such procedure has been followed by miscarriage.

Headache (in general during pregnancy): 1. Actea, Bell., Bry., Gels., Glon., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Spig. 2. Acon., Cact., Calc. c., Cedr., Chin., Collinso., Coloc., Hydrast., Hyosc., Ipec., Iris, Kalm., Lept., Merc. corros., Opium, Phos., Podo., Sang., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Verat. alb., Verat. virid.

Headache from and with constipation: Alum., Bry., Coff., Collinso., Hydrast., Lept., Nux v., Opium, Sep., Verat. alb.

Headache, bilious or gastric: Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Ipec., Iris., Nux v., Podo., Puls., Sang., Sep.

Headache, congestive: Acon., Actea, Bell., Cact., Gels., Glon., Hyosc., Phos., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Verat. virid.

Headache, neuralgic: Actea, Bell., Cedr., China, Coloc., Gels., Ign., Kalm., Merc. corros., Nux v., Phos., Sil., Spig.

Prosopalgia: 1. Actea, Bell., Cact., Cedr., Chin.

sulph., Coloc., Gels., Kalm., Merc. corros., Nux v., Spig. 2. Cham., Lach., Mez., Phos., Plant., Sep., Stram., Verbas.

Odontalgia: Acon., Apis, Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Cham., Coff., Hyosc., Kalm., Kreas., Merc. sol., Nux mos., Nux v., Puls., Rhus tox., Sep., Staph.

ACON.: Congestive headache or neuralgia with vertigo on rising up in bed. She fears to be in a place of excitement or confusion. *Stitching throbbing toothache from taking cold. After coffee.*

ACTEA RAC.: Congestive or neuralgic headache, *over, in and behind the eyes* (especially one eye) *extending to the occiput*. Fulness, heat and throbbing in the head. Ache better in the open air.

ALUMIN.: Headache (with constipation) relieved by lying quiet in bed. Throbbing, stitching frontal headache with nausea, worse going up stairs or stooping.

APIS: Jumping toothache in left upper molars; suddenly, involuntarily biting the teeth together. Swelling, redness and bleeding of the gums, with stinging and sore pains.

BELL.: Headache and neuralgia. *Flushed face and injected eyeballs. Cannot bear noise or light.* She seems to be in a stupid or stunned condition. Right sided headache from 4 P. M. to 3 A. M., aggravated by lying down and by the heat of the bed. *Pains come suddenly, are horribly excessive, last indefinitely, and go suddenly.* Amelioration by sitting up, leaning back with the eyes closed. Toothache after eating and at night.

BRY.: Headache with constipation and bilious symptoms. Bursting, splitting headache with dry parched lips and thirst. *She must keep perfectly quiet; her eyeballs feel bruised and it is painful to*

move them or the lids or have them touched. Nausea on rising in bed. Toothache in sound teeth, shooting from tooth to tooth and in the head and cheeks. Worse while eating, especially warm food and from warmth in general.

CACTUS: Congestive headache or neuralgia, *worse on the right side, returning periodically. Heart symptoms.*

CALC. CARB.: Headache with much dandruff on the scalp, with vertigo. Throbbing headache every morning lasting all day; so severe that she thinks her head will burst or she go crazy. Worse while going up stairs, talking, walking, in sunshine and from taking cold. Better from tight bandaging, and lying down and closing eyes. Toothache in hollow teeth, around loose stumps, with sore, easily bleeding, painful gums; worse from any change of temperature of air or food. Offensive odor from the teeth.

CEDRUM: Headache and neuralgia pains, wandering from place to place and returning with *clock-like periodicity, but especially in the afternoon*. Severe sharp, shooting pains starting from a point over one eye (generally the left) and extending along the supraorbital nerve into the head.

CHAM.: *Unbearable toothache*, which makes her very irritable; pains of all kinds during and after eating or taking any thing warm in the mouth (especially coffee). Hot swelling of the cheek. Red shining swelling of the gum. Pain in a whole row of teeth, but she can't say which one particularly.

CHINA: Periodic neuralgia; pains excessive, from left to right, especially infraorbital and maxillary branches, worse from contact, draughts of air, lying down and in the night.

CHIN. SULP.: Paroxysm sets in daily at the *same hour* : no pain in the interval and no other derangements.

COFFEA : Congestive, one-sided headache or headache from constipation. Excessive agonizing toothache relieved by holding ice or ice-water in the mouth.

COLLINSO.: Headache with constipation and piles from which all the ailments seem to come.

COLOC.: Tensive tearing pain, with heat and swelling, *especially of the left side*. Constriction and pressing in left malar bone extending into the eye ; worse from touch and motion ; better from perfect rest and external heat.

GELSEM.: Congestive or neuralgic headaches. She gets blind before the headache. Sharp shooting pains through the face, eyes and head like rheumatic pains. Face heavy dark red. She appears stupid. *Headache commencing suddenly in the neck and spreading over the head or vice versa*. Vertigo. Neuralgias of the fifth nerve.

GLON.: Whirling in the head with vertigo. Sensation of expansion in the brain as though the head would burst. *Brain feels as if expanding in waves*. Headache or neuralgia from exposure to the sun.

HYDRAST.: Dull frontal headache, with pains in the back and abdomen from constipation.

HYOSC.: Congestive headache, delirium, red sparkling eyes, bluish countenance. Violent tearing, pulsating toothache, causing *spasmodic jerking of the fingers, hands, arms and facial muscles*. Spasms in the throat. After Bell.

IGN.: One-sided headache, periodically, as if a nail were forced into the temple. Melancholy, hysterical women.

IPEC.: Gastric headache with nausea.

IRIS VERS.: *Gastric or hepatic headache, always beginning with a blur before the eyes.* Worse in the afternoon.

KALM.: Sun headache (like that of Glon). Excessive right-sided faceache, especially between the eye and nose. Pain over the right eye (which is weak and watery) with vertigo. Neuralgia every afternoon, getting much worse at night. Pressing toothache in the molars in the evening with or without prosopalgia. *The chief remedy for the face pains of pregnant women.*

KREAS.: Drawing tensive pains in carious teeth extending towards the temple.

LEPT.: Dull frontal headache with liver symptoms and constipation.

MERC. CORROS.: Right-sided face-ache with many mercurial symptoms.

MERC. SOL.: Teeth are so sore that closing them (as in eating) increases the pain; *her teeth too long and loose.* Worse at night in bed. Toothache starting from a decayed tooth and involves the whole side of the face, which is red and swollen. *salivation, lachrymation, perspiration, restlessness and sleeplessness.*

MEZ.: *Right-sided neuralgia* with troublesome twitchings of the muscles of that side. Pains come quickly and leave the parts numb. Worse from warmth.

NUX MOS.: Toothache in front teeth as if wrenched out, going from right to left. Women with cool dry skin who do not perspire. After taking cold in the night air or cold damp weather. Better from warmth. Very often indicated.

NUX V.: Women addicted to high living, like

wine, spirits and coffee, keep late hours ; or those who lead sedentary life. Habitual constipation and piles, and dyspepsia. Very irritable disposition. Sensation as if the skull would split. Contusive pain in the brain. *Headache every morning on waking*, after eating and in the open air. Intermittent neuralgia of the face. Violent toothache with all sorts of pains.

OPIMUM : Congestive headache with constipation, unsteady look, thirst, dry mouth, sour eructations, nausea, acute hearing at night.

PHOS. : Headache from mental exhaustion ; chronic congestion of the brain, coldness in the cerebellum. Neuralgia in nervo-sanguineous temperaments. Drawing, tearing pains in the jaws, root of nose, temples and eyes. Vertigo. Toothache of a jerking, twitching nature from having hands in water (warm or cold). The dental periosteum is inflamed and tender.

PLANTAGO : *Shooting, tearing neuralgia in the left jaw* extending into the ear. Toothache, soreness of sound teeth while eating and rapid decay of the teeth.

PODO. : *Liver headache, alternating with diarrhœa*, every morning with a flushed face.

PULS. : Hemisrania in mild, gentle women ; worse at night and while at rest and in a close, warm room ; better in the open air and from bandaging the head. Pale face, no thirst, palpitation of the heart. Toothache, with much swelling of the face, better from cold food and drink and fresh air. Chilliness of the whole body.

RHUS. TOX. : Rheumatic (?) toothache from getting wet, relieved by external warmth. Many kinds of pains.

SANG.: *Right-sided bilious headache* from the occiput, neck and shoulders to the temple, passing off with frequent profuse discharges of pale urine. Nausea and vomiting. She must be perfectly quiet.

SEPIA: Headache, with aversion to all food and a distressing "gone," empty feeling in the stomach and constipation. Headache in the morning with nausea, vertigo and epistaxis. Moth patches on the forehead and bridge of the nose, sallow complexion. Pain in terrific shocks as of powerful jerks in the head. Chronic congestive headaches with photophobia and ptosis. Right-sided hemicrania with nausea and vomiting. Intermittent faceache with the congestive headache. Beating, stitching toothache which extends to the ears, and even the arms, leaving a numb, creeping sensation there.

SIL.: Headache from nervous exhaustion, relieved by heat but not by pressure. *Pain in occiput ascending to vertex and supraorbital region.*

SPIG.: Headache commences every morning at sunrise, increases till noon, and decreases till sunset, even in cloudy weather. Pains darting from behind forward through the eyeball. Headache and neuralgia left-sided. Neuralgia very severe involves eyeball and orbit, the eye being much congested. Pains relieved by firm pressure.

STAPH.: The teeth turn black (also Kreas.), loose, brittle and carious. She is very sensitive to mental or physical impressions.

STRAM.: Neuralgia; pains maddening; spasmodic starts and shocks through the body, throws arms upward. *Delirium with open eyes, fancies she sees reptiles, vermin, etc.*

SULPHUR: Headache with local congestions. Heat in top of head and flushes of face, cold feet

and vertigo when going up stairs. Spells of faintness. Psoric. cures when other drugs fail.

VERAT. ALB.: Headache with delirium, dementia and cold sweat on forehead. *Indigestion, nausea and vomiting*, diarrhoea or constipation.

VERAT. VIRID.: Congestive headache from the nape of neck to supraorbital region. High fever; threatening puerperal convulsions, mania or fever.

VERBAS.: Periodic right-sided headache and neuralgia, with vertigo and great aggravation from the slightest pressure.

PAINS IN THE BREASTS.

Many women suffer much pain in the breasts, both during early and late stages of pregnancy, owing to the increasing development and activity of these sensitive organs.

BELL.: Erysipelatous swelling, hardness and redness of the breasts, which feel heavy and very tender. If one be worse, it is the right one.

BRY.: Breasts swollen in hard lumps and feel heavy, but are not red. Thirst, fever and desire to be quiet.

CARBO AN.: Breasts swollen in red nodosities, with tenderness and induration of the axillary glands. Bitter taste in the mouth.

CIMICIF.: Puckerings in both mammæ, aching waving pains in left breast. Pains paroxysmal. Threatened abortion. Weakness and pain in back.

NUX V.: Distensive pains in the breasts. Constipation, backache, hæmorrhoids. Very irritable and sullen, won't answer any question.

SECALE: Stinging and distensive pains in the breasts. Passive uterine hæmorrhage and threatened abortion.

SEPIA : Distensive pains in breasts which are inflamed and troublesome. Many Sepia symptoms (see "Sepia" under other headings.)

SORE NIPPLES.

This annoyance sometimes distresses pregnant women, and arises like the preceding from a little *over* activity of the breast and a consequent inflammation of the nipple glands. A great variety of applications are advised not only to cure but also to prevent. Brandy and sugar, with some astringent like alum or tannin has been used to harden the nipple. Nut-galls hollowed out to fit the nipple and soaked in brandy are advised by Uhlemeyer. To cure, Hydrastis or Arnica in water or glycerine, sweet oil and lime-water, Magnesia ointment, Green tea and Glycerine, Collodion, an oxide of zinc and arrowroot powder (one to sixteen), and even a solution of nitrate of silver (grs. x. to $\frac{3}{4}$ i.) have been recommended. Of this long catalogue only two numbers attract the homœopathist; a bruised or injured nipple he knows needs Arnica, and for an excoriated or aphthous nipple he may use Hydrastis. But in our experience by far the most useful remedy is Calendula applied either in water, glycerine or cerate, as the physician or his patient may prefer. We think, moreover, that many of the above applications are too severe, and instead of curing or preventing they lay the foundation for serious evils. Guernsey advises Graph., Lyc., Petrol., Puls., Sep. Sil., Sulph.

ABDOMINAL MYALGIA.

Tensive or stitching pains in the abdominal parietes, either under the short ribs or in the inguinal

region, on one side or the other, not infrequently torment pregnant women. It will be necessary for us to distinguish carefully between these neuralgic pains and those painful uterine contractions styled "false pains," as the remedies required in each case are sometimes different.

Compare Actea, Alectris, Arn., Bell., Bry., Nux v., Puls., Verat. virid.

ACTEA: Abdominal myalgia. Rheumatic pains in the muscular structures of the abdomen. Neuralgia of the abdominal plexuses. *Women who suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or dysmenorrhœa*; or who have had protracted labors from inefficient pains.

ALECTRIS: Anomalous myalgic pains in the walls of the abdomen simulating "false pains." Marked debility. Many gastric symptoms* and threatened miscarriage.

ARN.: *Stitches under the false ribs, arresting the breathing.* Fine tearings in the abdominal muscles.

BELL.: Long lasting painfulness of the whole abdomen. Itching stinging about the umbilicus. Lacerations in the inguinal glands.

BRY.: Colic (?) of pregnant and lying-in women. Thoracic pains.

NUX v.: Colic of pregnant women, with abdominal spasms. The abdominal muscles feel bruised when coughing, moving, laughing, or touching the parts.

PULS.: Abdominal spasms. Swelling and painful sensitiveness of the abdominal walls with tensive pains, worse from yawning, singing, laughing, or any movement of the abdominal muscles.

* See "Alectris" under Morning Sickness, chapt. I.

VERAT. VIRID. : Neuralgic (?) pains at the right side of the umbilicus passing to the groin and also in the left groin. Sudden and violent thoracic and uterine congestions. Convulsions before, during, and after labor. Spurious peritonitis.

FALSE PAINS.

It almost invariably occurs during the last weeks of gestation that those uterine contractions which have been insensibly and periodically transpiring, become exaggerated, sensible, painful, and excessively annoying, frequently occasioning the woman to believe that the time of labor is at hand and summoning the accoucheur. We shall, however, readily perceive their *false* nature by the abdominal and vaginal touch, as we shall find no tension or hardness of the uterine muscles in this case, and no bulging of the membranes through the soft os uteri, and often that orifice undilated, and frequently much of the cervix uteri yet distinct from the body of the womb. If labor be at hand and the pains those of genuine labor all these signs will be reversed.

Consult—

1. Cauloph. 2. Actea, Bell., Cham., Coff., Diosc., Gels., Hedeoma, Nux mos. and vom., Puls., Sep., Viburn. prun.

CAULOPH. : Pains in the hypogastrium appearing at nearly *regular intervals every night about the same time*, recurring every few moments or every hour. The pains may extend in the limbs and up the sides of the abdomen. *This drug is almost specific for false pains*, and its use is usually followed by easy labors. It seems to behave kindly be the pains false or real (labor pains) : if false it will stop them

if genuine it will develop them and facilitate labor. We prefer the 3 x trituration to all other preparations, whether higher or lower.

ACTEA :* Spasmodic, neuralgic, rheumatic, *labor-like pains in the uterus : uterine rheumatism.*† Pain under the left breast changing to the ovary or arm of the same side, or to the cervico-occipital region. Melancholy and threatening puerperal mania. Women subject to neuralgia, rheumatism, and hysteria ; or those who have chronic dysmenorrhœa and functional dystocia.

BELL. : Pains appear and disappear suddenly. The bed feels very hard to her. She cannot bear the least jar or noise. The back feels as if it would break.

CHAM. : Abdominal pains with *frequent emissions of large quantities of pale urine.* She feels her pain keenly and regards it as unbearable. Very irritable, spiteful, unreasonable, unhappy and lamenting.

COFF. : Very distressing abdominal and facial neuralgia. She feels as if she would "go distracted." Great mental excitement and sleeplessness. Do not attempt to use *Coffea* low.

DIOSCOR. : False pains with *violent continuous flatulent colic* : the abdominal pains suddenly shift and appear in distant localities (fingers and toes).

GELS. : Cramp-like pains in the abdomen (and legs), running upward and backward like those of commencing labor. Convulsions with complete unconsciousness. She feels muscularly weak, which arises from weak will power which cannot command the muscles as in health.

* Macrotin is sometimes to be preferred.

† See Meigs's Obstetrics, page 260.

HEDEOMA : Severe periodical pains (like labor-pains) in the uterus, aggravated by movement and with a sensation of weakness or paralysis in the legs. The old midwives use a decoction of *penny-royal* to check false and after pains very successfully.

NUX MOS. : False labor pains. Threatened miscarriage. Women with cool dry skin who never perspire.

NUX VOM. : Abdominal spasms. Spasmodic false labor- (like) pains, with ineffectual urging to stool. Threatening miscarriage.

PULS. : *Labor-like pains which make her walk about* (to relieve the pain). She cannot sit long at a time. The close or warm room oppresses her, she must have the window or door open, the fresh air is so grateful to her. She weeps and frets and fidgets, and is very despondent. She complains that the child "lies so queer," and hurts her so that she can only lie on her back. Do not give *Puls.* low or you will fail with it.

SEPIA : Frequent bearing down pains in the back and abdomen. She crosses her legs to relieve them. Sense of weight in the anus. Painful tormenting sensation of emptiness ("goneness") at the pit of the stomach.

VIBURN. PRUN. : *Very painful cramp-like, labor-like pains in the uterus, with terrible cramps in the legs and abdominal muscles* (and a gush of bright red blood from the uterus). Excessive nervous hysterical excitement, spasms (hysterical) and threatened miscarriage. Women who have dysmenorrhœa. *Viburn.* is our best remedy for threatened miscarriage with great nervous excitement. Palpitation of the heart.

PAINS IN THE BACK.

Pregnant women are very subject to distressing backaches arising from a great variety of causes. Consult the articles on Constipation, Hæmorrhoids, Leucorrhœa, Uterine Displacements and Congestions, where such troubles are associated with backache. But sometimes this pain will be idiopathic, so to speak, arising from the increasing pressure of the enlarged uterus and the tension of its ligaments, or it may be a pure neuralgia.

Compare :

1. Actea, Arn., Bell., Gels., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus tox., 2. Arg. nitr., Kali carb., Kalm., Phyt., Sang., Sep.

ACTEA : ' Dull heavy aching pain in the small of the back, increased by motion and relieved by rest. Lumbago. Crick in the back. Pain and soreness along the spine in the ligaments and muscles of the vertebral column.

ARN. : Pain in the back as if bruised or dislocated. Tingling in the back. Her back is so sore that she cannot bear the least motion or jar.

BELL. : The bed feels very hard to her, and her back *feels as if it would break*. Cramp-like pain, or as if strained in the back.

GELSEM. : Chilliness, chills and coldness in the back. Backache with occipital headache.

LYC. : *The fœtus is unusually active. Red sand in the urine.* Flatulent dyspepsia and constipation. Stiffness, aching and drawing pain in the small of the back. Aggravated when rising up from stooping.

NUX v. : She can't turn over in bed, her back is so lame and sore. *She wakes at 4 A. M. and is*

obliged to get out of bed and walk about to relieve her backache. All sorts of pains in the back, *especially in the small of the back.*

PULS.: Severe backache, which causes her to walk and stand very erect with the shoulders well thrown back. She cannot lie or sit still long at a time. Her pains are *chiefly in the sacral region.*

RHUS TOX.: Very severe backache and weakness from lifting and carrying; the small of her back seems bruised and *feels better by lying on a hard bed; but she must move frequently, especially at night.* Her back is very stiff in the morning, but is better after she has moved about awhile.

Also:

ARG. NITR.: Tensive squeezing pains in the back at night. Time seems to pass very slowly. Belching of wind after each meal until nearly time for the next.

KALI CARB.: Backache so that she feels as if she could lie down in the street while walking to obtain rest and relief.

KALM.: Aching, paralytic, rheumatic pain, as if the back would break; the pains extend to the shoulders and arms.

PHYT.: Lumbago. The back is stiff every morning.

SANG.: Pains in the loins extending into the hypogastric and iliac regions and down the thighs, with threatened miscarriage. Pains in the sacral region caused by lifting. Neuralgic pains in the great muscles of the back.

SEPIA: Bearing down pains in the back and abdomen. Pains of various kinds and stiffness in the back.

CRAMPS.

Many women suffer severe and sudden attacks of cramps in the thighs, legs, or feet during pregnancy and mostly during its later weeks. Very rarely in extreme cases of nervous irritation these cramps affect other parts of the body. Friction will go a great way to relieve these spasms, and we should always advise *rubbing upward from below*, since that assists the circulation to its equilibrium, whereas the reverse action tends to stagnate the venous blood. The homœopathically indicated remedy may be advantageously used locally in sweet oil, glycerine, or cerate, or, best of all, in hot water.

Cramps (in general) :

1. Actea, Camph., Cham., Coloc., Cupr., Gels., Rhus tox., Sulph., Verat. alb., Viburn.

2. Calc. carb., Lyc., Sec., Sep., Verat. virid.

ACTEA : Cramps and even intermittent spasms in the extremities. *Hysterical women*. Sleeplessness from nervous excitement. *Profound melancholy*.

CAMPH. : Cramp in the legs with desire to be uncovered. Her skin is as cold as marble and yet she feels hot and must be uncovered.

CHAM. : Severe cramps in the calves of the legs. She is beside herself with pain and indignation, and declares she "cannot and *will* not stand it."

COLOC. : Severe intermittent cramps in the abdomen with cramps in the calves of the legs, and great restlessness. Cramps in the hands. If Coloc. fails give Diosc., which has similar symptoms with the distinction that the pains are continuous.

CUPR. : Violent cramps in the fingers and toes,

or in the stomach. Coppery taste in the mouth Restlessness.

GELS. : Cramps in the legs and abdomen. Threatening convulsions. Muscular prostration arising from loss of will power.

RHUS TOX. : Cramps in the legs causing her to rise and walk. Cramps in the legs every night, she jumps out of bed and walks about. Very restless at night and can find ease but for a short time in any position.

SULPH. : Cramps in the legs with hot flushes and weak faint spells.

VERAT. ALB. : Cramps in the extremities with cold perspiration. She feels so very weak that she is obliged to lie down. Violent retching with cold sweat breaking out.

VIBURN. : Cramps in the legs and feet, especially after walking or at night. Palpitation of the heart. Women who have had dysmenorrhœa. *Threatened miscarriage and cramp-like abdominal pains. Viburn. is one of our best remedies for cramps.*

Also :

CALC. CARB. : Cramps in the soles of the feet or toes. She has hard work to get to sleep at night. Her feet and legs feel cold and damp. Vertigo and cramps while going up stairs.

LYC. : Cramps in the calves of the legs and cold feet, which sweat profusely.

SECALE : Weakness, paralysis, or spasms of the legs. Scrawny, ill-conditioned women.

SEPIA : Violent cramps in the calves of the legs at night in bed.

VERAT VIRID : Coldness, blueness, dampness, and cramps of the legs, toes, and fingers.

RELAXATION OF THE PELVIC ARTICULATIONS.

It is probable that a greater or less degree of relaxation of the pelvic sutures is universal during pregnancy, but it is comparatively rarely that it is the cause of much suffering or complaint. When our attention is called to pains and inconvenience in walking from which we suspect a separation of the pelvic bones it is usually *late* in the pregnancy in women of scrofulous diathesis. Insist upon absolute rest, as neglect of this precaution may lead to a dangerous inflammation. Use hot water solutions of the indicated drug locally, and consult,

1. Æs. hip., Arn., Calc. c., Ham., Puls., Rhus tox., Thuja.

2. Aloes, Calc. phos., Hep., Sil.

ÆSCULUS: Pain and soreness of sacro-iliac symphysis; cannot walk because her back gives out there, she must lie down and doing so feels better.

ALOES: A sense of weight and pressure into pelvis seems to cause lameness, diarrhœa, and hæmorrhoidal sufferings.

ARNICA: Spots feel sore like a bruise. She can hardly move from soreness in the pubic and sacro-iliac symphyses.

CALC. CARB.: Leucophlegmatic constitution; great fatigue on walking but a short distance, with a general lame feeling in pelvis. *She is clumsy and stumbles and falls easily.* Can't sleep after 3 A. M.

CALC. PHOS.: *Worse after taking cold*, which she does easily, and has pains all over (in all joints).

HAMAM.: *Excessive soreness and tenderness of*

pelvic articulations, but no pains. Arnica seems indicated and fails.

HEPAR. : Ulcerations with pimples about them.

PULS. : Can't walk toward evening and feels worse in bed. Can't find one easy position or sleep all night as the pelvic articulations hurt so.

RHUS TOX. : Painful stiffness in pelvic articulations on attempting to walk, better after getting warm in walking. She must often change position at night in bed, and feels easy for a while after, but is soon restless and must change again.

SILICEA : Ulcerations with very tender fistulous openings.

THUJA : Soreness in left sacro-iliac symphyses and pains also extending into groin. Pain from walking is so insupportable that she must lie down.

VARICOSE VEINS.

We simply re-voice Guernsey in claiming that varicose veins can be cured by the homœopathic remedy ; or if first taken in hand when very large and numerous, or when gestation is far advanced, their further development can be checked. And as a woman with the varicose diathesis having once suffered this annoyance will be subject to it in subsequent pregnancies, we have a double duty, to relieve the present case and remove the varicose diathesis, which homœopathic remedies certainly will do. Where it is possible and gives comfort the enlarged veins should be supported by a judiciously applied bandage, snug, but never tight (or by an elastic stocking). Vulvular varices may be often advantageously supported by a compress (or compresses), and a T bandage. A sitting or recumbent position should be assumed as much as possible.

If the varices suddenly rupture apply a cold water compress strongly medicated with the tincture or fluid extract of Hamamelis and give the same internally. Sometimes Millefolium is useful. If these fail use styptics.

VARICOSES: 1. Arn., Carbo. v., Fluor. ac., Hamam., Lyc., Millef., Puls.

2. Acon., Apis., Ars., Caust., Ferr. met., Graph., Nux v., Sulph., Zinc. met.

ACON.: Advised by Richardson in alternation with Hamam. or Puls. for much pain and general febrile condition.

APIS.: Burning, stinging pains in varicose veins, either with or without constipation. Profuse urine calls for a high dilution, scanty discharge for a low potency.

ARN.: The varices feel very sore and as if bruised. *Varices of the vulva* and vagina especially.

ARSEN.: *If they burn like fire.*

CAUST.: They become much more painful when the patient is walking.

CARBO. V.: Painful discharge or suppression of urine with vaginal varices. The varices are bluish. This is one of our best remedies be the varices where they may, but must be used in 30th dilution or higher.

FERR. MET.: Weakly persons with fiery red faces.

FLUOR. AC.: Obstinate cases of long standing, and especially in women who have borne many children.

GRAPH.: Varicosities itch very much and have little pimples on the skin over them. Itching blotches on various parts of the body.

HAMAM.: Hard, knotty, swollen and painful varicose veins. *Ruptured varices which bleed terribly.* The legs are chiefly affected.

LYC. : Varicose veins of the lower limbs, extending nearly to the feet ; they feel large and hard under the finger. *Red sandy sediment in urine.* Borborygmus and constipation.

MILLEF. : Ruptured varices whose bleeding is not checked by Hamam. The bleeding from the bursted veins is attended by uterine hæmorrhage. The varices are painless.

NUX. v. : In women who keep late hours, use wines and highly seasoned food, and suffer from constipation and gastric derangements.

PULS. : *The chief remedy for varices during pregnancy.* Pain in varices (and general symptoms), worse toward evening ; the veins have a blue appearance. Women who cry easily and are of mild disposition.

SULPH. : Varicose veins of extremities or vulva, with hæmorrhoidal sufferings. Other Sulph. characteristics, such as morning diarrhœa, etc.

ZINC. MET. : Varicose veins which give rise to fidgetiness of feet and limbs.

CHAPTER IV.

SENSORY, NERVOUS AND MENTAL AFFECTIONS, VERTIGO AND PLETHORA, INSOMNIA AND NEU- ROSES.

Old fashioned allopathy assigned multitudes of physical sins to Plethora, and sought their alleviation by bleeding. More recently we diagnose from the same phenomena, vertigo, localized congestions and even uræmia and impending convulsions.

Pregnant women often suffer vertigo and faintness, for which advise bathing face and head with cold water, cool acid drinks *and rest in bed.*

VERTIGO REPERTORY. *

In morning hours : Calc. c., Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos., Rhus tox.

In evening hours : 1. Bell. 2. Cyclam., Lach., Puls., Sep., Zinc.

When lying down : 1. Ars., Aur. met., Cyclam., Pulsat.

When rising up : Con., Lach., Nux v., Rhus tox.

When walking : Caps., Con., Lyc., Phos., Puls.

When stooping : Bry., Calc. c., Sep., Spig.

With empty stomach : Calc. c., China, Iod., Phos.

* Compare also Gastric derangements, headaches, Cardiac palpitation and Albuminuria.

After eating : Calc. c., Lyc., Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos., Sep.

After Sleeping : Apis, Lach., Nux v., Phos., Sep.

In fresh air : Cocc., Nux mos., Nux v., Sil.

In the room : Agar., Ars., Puls., Sil.

Better by motion : Caps., Cyclam., Lyc., Puls., Rhus tox.

Better by rest : Bell., Colch., Nat. mur., Nux v.

Revolving vertigo : Arn., Bry., Phos. Nux v.

Stupefying vertigo : Bell., Calc. c., Hyosc., Sil.

Staggering vertigo : Acon., Nux v., Plat., Rhus tox.

With trembling and uneasiness : Acon., Ars., Calc. c., Ign., Phos.

With fainting : Acon., Ars., China, Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos.

With vomiting : Ars., Ipec., Nux v., Puls., Verat. alb.

With tendency to fall—*a* (forward) Cicuta, Phos. ac., Spig.

b (backward) Bry., China, Nux v., Rhus tox.

c (sideways) Con., Ipec., Sil., Sulph.

LOSS OF HEARING.

Rarely cases will be seen of sudden or gradual loss of hearing during pregnancy not associated with any recognizable otological lesion. The best course is to consult an ear specialist. Where that is impossible or inadvisable, compare

1. Capsic., Carbo an., Caust., Graph. Kali iod., Lach., Merc. s., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

2. Calc. c., Hep., Petrol., Staph.

Guernsey gives :

CAPSIC. : The petrous portion of the ear is much smaller, red and painful.

CARBO AN. : She is able to hear, although faintly, but cannot tell from whence the sounds proceed.

CAUST. : Reverberation of all sounds, even of the patient's own voice, in the ears.

GRAPH. : Great dryness in the ears. The deafness is better when riding in a carriage.

LACH. : The cerumen is too hard, too pale and insufficient.

MERC. : Sensation of coldness in the ears continually.

NITR. AC. : Much swelling of the internal ear ; it is nearly closed and sometimes there is much pain within it.

PHOS. : Difficulty in distinguishing the human voice.

PULS. : Sensation as if the ears were stopped up.

SIL. : Partial relief is obtained by blowing the nose.

SULPH. : Aggravation for a while after eating or blowing the nose.

HYGIENIC MEANS : Where there is much "tinnitus aurium," a collection of wax upon the drum may be suspected. If found use a warm suds syringing, and that failing, a drop or two of warm sweet oil, Glycerine or *fluid Cosmoline* should be put in the ear. Should the ear be foetid (either with or without otorrhœa) use a warm weak solution of permanganate of potash with the syringe and Kali iod. ³x internally, being very careful *never to suppress the discharge suddenly*.

EYE AFFECTIONS.

Blindness (partial or complete) and many pains about the eyes are very common to pregnant women. Where the former occurs ophthalmoscopic examination should be sought *at once*, and if albuminurios retinitis exist we shall be on our guard (see page 67) against most grave complications. We believe that almost all amauroses occurring during pregnancy will be found to arise from diseased kidneys. We draw again from Guernsey :

AUR. MET. : Objects appear as if divided horizontally.

BELL. : Dim appearance of objects ; they appear inverted or double.

CALC. C. : All objects appear as if seen through a mist.

CAUST. : Sudden and frequent loss of sight, with a sensation of a film before the eyes. The dimness of vision is greater after every headache. *Paralysis of the upper eyelids* so that they hang down.

CHINA : She can only distinguish the outlines of distant objects. When reading the letters appear pale and surrounded with a white border. She sees better after sleeping.

CICUTA : The letters seem to move about when she is reading.

CINA : She can see more clearly for a while after rubbing the eyes. (Eupbras. also).

HYOSC. : Frequent spasms of the eyelids—strabismus. All objects appear of a red color or larger than they are.

NAT. MOS. : Frequent spasmodic closure of the lids.

NUX V. : Heaviness and contraction of the lids.

PHOS. : All objects appear to be covered with a gray veil.

PULS. : Sensation as if the eyes were covered with a mist, or as if the dimness could be removed by rubbing something off from the eye.

SULPH. : Dimness of vision and the gas or lamp-lights appear to be surrounded by a halo.

Also: Cyclam., Dros., Glon., Merc., Ruta., Senega, Sep., Verat. alb.

INSOMNIA.

When a pregnant woman is sleepless either she is unhappy, excessively nervous, or else some physical cause may be found. Sometimes too violent motions of the foetus keep her awake, (see page 127). She sleeps in an illy ventilated room, perhaps, or retires too early or too late; or she has some bad habit of life, or some physical ailment. First then find out *why* she cannot sleep and remove that "why," and all will be well. If the cause can not be found regulate all living habits very strictly and compare :

1. Acon., Bell., Coff., Hyosc., Ignat., Mosch., Opium. 2. Ambr., Cact., Cham., Chin., Gels., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus tox., Staph., Stram.

ACON. : Sleeplessness after midnight with anxiety, restlessness and continued tossing about. Eyes closed but no sleep, says, "*I shall not live through it.*"

AMBR. : Cannot sleep at night, yet knows not why.

BELL. : Drowsy all the evening and after going to bed, but cannot sleep. *Starts up from a nap as if frightened* (compare Stram.) A colleague of great experience in nervous diseases, says, "Bell. *low* is the great remedy for sleeplessness."

CACTUS : Sleeplessness without cause or from pulsations in the pit of the stomach or in the ears.

CHAM. : Scarcely ever sleeps, and on falling asleep is tormented by anxious frightening dreams.

CHINA : She lies awake all night thinking, restless and uneasy, and is miserable next day. Or if she drops asleep she wakes in a profuse perspiration.

COFFEA : Sleeplessness from over excitement of body or mind ; from joy or surprise or long watching. She is wide awake and has no desire to sleep. We have been very successful with this drug.

GELS. ; Languid, drowsy, but cannot compose the mind for sleep.

HYOSC. : Drowsiness without sleep. She starts from her sleep and cannot sleep again. She has bad dreams, or sleeps very heavily, or talks in her sleep. She imagines something is in the room and is afraid (compare Stram.) *Irritable, nervous, easily excited woman*. She cannot sleep because of a short hacking cough all night which is absent during the day.

IGNAT. : She is very nervous, and lies thinking about herself and other cares and anxieties. She weeps or laughs alternately, and if she sleeps at all it is a light, restless slumber during which she hears everything, even distant sounds (compare Opium). She complains in the morning that she is not rested ; her mind is weary.

LYC. : Drowsy by day and sleepless by night. Sleep restless, is easy in no position ; cries out, starts and jerks her limbs about. The child *moves about so constantly and vigorously* that she cannot sleep. If she sleeps and wakes, she is hungry, cross and unreasonable, and in the morning unrefreshed.

MOSCH. : Sleeplessness from nervous excitement without any other ailment. Is sure she is about to die.

NUX V. : Wakes at 3 A. M. and lies awake for hours with a rush of thoughts ; falls asleep in the bright daylight with troublesome dreams and gets up tired and dispirited.

OPIUM : Stupid sleeplessness (Gels.), with great acuteness of hearing. If she sleeps she has frightful visions, especially before midnight.

PULS. : Sleeplessness after a too late or hearty supper. She sleeps late in the morning.

RHUS TOX. : Sleepless and restless, must often change position, especially before midnight.

STAPH. : Sleepy all day, awake all night ; body aches all over.

STRAM. : Restless disturbed sleep : she starts up in a fright and says there are rats or snakes under the bed. At times deep sound sleep.

HYSTERIA.

Fortunately pregnancy does not often give rise to hysteria unless the woman has already a tendency towards the disorder. It is, however, very commonly seen during gestation, since many women are subject to it at all times, and doubly so when pregnant. In fact, many women have hysterical convulsions or spasms, interspersed with what might almost be styled an hysterical mania, during the first seven or eight months of pregnancy ; the true puerperal convulsions occurring almost exclusively either shortly before, during, or soon after the actual labor. Compare especially for

Hysteria : 1. Asaf., Aur. met., Cocc., Con.,

Gels., Ign., Magn. mur., Mosch., Nat. c., Nux v., Plat., Valer.

2. Anac., Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Cauloph., Caust., Camp. monobrom., Cann. indic., Cham., Coff., Hyosc., Nat. mur., Nux mosch., Pall., Puls., Sab., Sep., Sticta., Stram., Sulph.

ANAC.: Great forgetfulness. Loss of memory. Uses profane language.

ARS.: *Hysterical* asthma developed by every little excitement; worse at night after midnight. She cannot lie down for fear of suffocation. She wants a little water every few moments. Great fear of death.

ASAFÆT.: Much trouble about the œsophagus; burning and dryness in it. Sensation as of pressure or as if a lump was ascending in the œsophagus. She has to be constantly swallowing to keep it down. This sensation causes great dyspnœa.

AUR. MET. *Desire to kill herself*; she thinks and talks of little else. Fine eruption on the face, forehead, or lips. Palpitation of the heart. The *Arsenic* patient *fears* but expects death; the *Aurum* case longs for death and expects it, even to seeking suicide.

BELL.: Cerebral congestion; face and eyes very red before and during the spasms. Throbbing frontal headache. Sleeplessness (see preceding section). Plethoric women.

CALC. CARB.: Women of a leucophlegmatic temperament. Feet and legs feel cold and damp, especially at night in bed. She cannot go to sleep at night for thinking. She cannot sleep after three o'clock in the morning. Vertigo on *going up stairs*.

CAMP. MONOBROM.: Hale advises this drug low

for hysteria, hysterical spasms, and cerebral congestions during pregnancy.

CANN. INDIC.: Extreme nervous prostration or irritability (or both). *Short distances (as from one room to another) seem enormous*, and she dreads to attempt to traverse them. Vertigo, faintness, and a nameless distress referred to gastric and cardiac regions. Metrorrhagia, sleeplessness, nightmare. Many dreams, vivid and frightful.

CAULOPH.: Hysteria and women subject to epilepsy and dysmenorrhœa. Severe frontal headache in spells. Moth spots on the forehead. Anæmia.

CAUST.: Cannot keep upper eyelids up: eyes feel sore and as if they had sand in them: sight dim as if looking through a mist. Piles, enuresis nocturna. She looks on the dark side of every thing.

CHAM.: *Exceeding sensibility to pain* and extraordinary irritability of temper. She has to restrain herself so as to answer any one with civility.

COCCUL.: Choking constriction in the upper part of the fauces with dyspnœa and disposition to cough. Roaring in the ears.

COFFEA: Great sensitiveness and excitability. She is in a state of ecstasy. Sleeplessness.

CONIUM: Vertigo in a recumbent position. Globus hystericus. Intermittent micturition.

GELSEM.: Hysterical convulsions with spasms of the glottis. Stupor with muscular prostration. Occipital headache and afternoon fever.

HYOSC.: Disposed to *uncover herself and go naked*. Much silly laughter and many foolish actions. Thinks all food and drink are poisoned and refuses them. Jerking and twitching in the spasms.

IGNAT. : Spasms with sighing, anguish, shrieking for help. Suffocating constriction of the throat. *Quiet silent grief* and depression. One of our *best remedies*.

MAGNES. MUR. : Many spasms day and night with great sleeplessness. Hysterical spasms which stop her labor pains. Fainting fits at table, nausea and trembling, relieved by eructations. Constipation, (Lilienthal says : "one of our best remedies in the 200 dilution") of large difficult stools crumbling as they pass the verge of the anus. Guernsey recommends as : "*one of the most important remedies*" in hysteria.

MOSCH. : Scolding, long, loud, and vehement, frequent fainting ; continual prating of her death and its near approach. Great desire for stimulants.

NAT. CARB. : Worse at night. Full of fancies all night. Sadness. Irritability. Inclination to start.

NAT. MUR. : She wakes in the morning *with a bad headache*. Somnambulism. Inclination to weep. She says "something awful will certainly happen." She witnessed a frightful sight which she cannot get out of her mind. She dreamed robbers were in the house and will not be satisfied until it is searched.

NUX MOSCH. : Sudden changes from grave to gay and *vice versa*. Excessive tendency to laughter. Abdomen extended excessively after meals. Mouth and tongue dry after sleeping. Frequent fainting and tendency to abortion. Excessive dyspnœa.

NUX VOM. : She wakes at 3 A. M., and *lies awake* until daylight, goes to sleep and lies late ; and feels badly when she finally wakes. Dyspepsia and constipation. *Obstinate and will not speak to any one*.

PALLAD. : She imagines herself neglected : wounded pride. Uses much strong language and many violent expressions. Flatulently distended abdomen. Constipation and chalky stools.

PLATINA : Self-exaltation : she looks down with contempt on every body : she feels as if getting big physically. Spasms with wild shrieks. *Stools difficult, adhering like clay to the anus.*

PULSAT. : Feelings and symptoms very variable and change often. Flat slimy taste, very intolerable in the morning, so that she must wash out her mouth. Constant chilliness and great disposition to weep.

SABINA : Very nervous and hysterical and disposed to abort about the third month.

SEPIA : Involuntary fits of laughter and weeping. "Goneness" at the pit of the stomach. Paroxysms of something twisting about in her stomach and rising toward her throat. *Urine putrid and deposits a clay-colored sediment* which adheres with great tenacity to the vessel.

STICTA. : Hysteria after loss of blood. Hysterical Chorea. Headache, which noise and light aggravates.

STRAM. : Strange and absurd fancies. She thinks rats and reptiles are under the bed and will not be persuaded but looks to see. She is very talkative and desires light and society. *Awakes with a scream and a frightened and fixed stare.*

SULPH. : *She comes out of her spasms very happy,* and everything seems beautiful. Copious micturition announces the termination of the spasms. Head hot and painful on top. Hungry before dinner can be gotten.

VERLER. : Fearfulness, trembling and palpitation,

sensation as if something warm were rising from her stomach into the throat ; or as of a thread hanging in the throat ; tickling in the throat and coughing.

CHOREA.

Women who have suffered attacks of chorea (or even hysteria) will be likely to suffer from it during gestation. Rarely idiopathic cases (so to speak) will be seen during pregnancy.

Consult : 1. Agar., Actea rac., Cauloph., Caust., Cocc., Croc., Cupr. met., Hyosc., Ign., Lauro, Nux v., Sticta, Stram., Verat. virid.

2. Bell., Calc. c., Cicuta, Secale, Silicea.

ACTEA : Left sided chorea *from rheumatism or uterine troubles*. Irregular, tumultuous, strange movements of the heart. Spinal irritation. Loss of speech.

AGAR : True cerebral chorea, with congestion, dilated pupils, flushed face. Twitching of voluntary muscles when awake but quiet when asleep. *Nictitation of eyelids*.

BELL. : Cerebral chorea from hyperæmia ; reflex chorea from pregnancy. *Right side especially* : difficulty in articulation and deglutition. Incontinence of urine. Face and eyes red.

CALC. C. : Chorea from fright.

CAULOPH. : Chorea during pregnancy.

CAUST. : Right side. Eyes distorted. Tendency to aphonia or other paralyses. See also "Hysteria."

CICUTA : Sudden rigidity with jerking of the limbs ; or twisting and distortion of limbs with screaming.

COCCUL. : Always worse after eating, drinking, sleeping or talking. After Nux v.

CROC. : Worse in evening : alternations of affectionate tenderness and excessive rage. Jumping, dancing, laughing, whistling. Wants to kiss everybody. Epistaxis or metrorrhagia : blood dark and stringy.

CUPR. MET. : Chorea minor : the paroxysm begins in one part and spreads over whole body. Terrible contortions with laughter, grimaces, and exultation. She cannot speak. After fright. Better when lying. Often on one side only.

HVOSC. : *Twitching and jerking of muscles* all over, aggravated by eating. Disposed to laugh and act and talk foolishly.

IGNATIA : Chorea from fright, grief, or mental excitement : worse after eating. See Hysteria.

LAURO : She tears her clothing and strikes at everything. Spasmodic deglutition. Indistinct articulation. She is furious because not understood. Incessant motion. She cannot stand, sit or lie. Gasping for breath. After fright.

NUX v. : Numbness and crawling in affected parts. After dragging. *Worse in the morning.* See Constipation. *Coccul. follows well.*

SECALE : Choreic motions beginning in face and spreading all over even to jumping and dancing.

SILICEA : *Chorea from ascarides.* Pale face, canine hunger, irritated nostrils, constipation. Sleep full of dreams and horrors.

STICTA : Hysterical Chorea. She cannot keep her feet to the ground : they jump and dance about in spite of all efforts to control them. When she lies down her limbs feel light as feathers as if floating in the air. See Hysteria.

STRAM. : Choreic motions of the leg of one side and arm of the other : or of the lower extrem-

ities. Frequent putting hands to genitals. *Inclination to pray*. Loss of speech and memory. Or, *furious motions and emotions*: laughter, lamentations, efforts to escape, hallucinations. Compare Hysteria.

VERAT. V.: Chorea Magna, which is almost convulsions in severity. Champing of the teeth. Sexual excitement. Full, hard, bounding, rapid pulse.

DISORDERS OF THE AFFECTIONS, EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS.

The peculiar mental conditions developed by pregnancy are often among those most harassing to the patient and puzzling to her attendant. A little kindly given advice to both husband and wife as to forbearance, good nature, diversion, etc., will often do more than drugs. Nevertheless the *materia medica* is full of jewels of mental symptoms which will richly reward the diligent seeker. The following repertory is offered, not as covering *all* possible mental conditions during pregnancy, but merely as including those commonly observed.

Aggravation in the dark: Cann. indic., Stram.

Aggravation in the evening: Arn., Bell., Coloc., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Plat., Puls., Sep.

Aggravation in the morning: Aur., Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos.

Aggravation in the night: Acon., Arn., Ars., Con., Nat. mur.

Anger, effects of: Bry., Cham., Coloc., Nux v., Staph.

Appearance as if stunned: Bell., Gels.

Changeable disposition, from sad to gay, or *vice versa*: Asaf., Coff., Ign., Nux mos., Phos., Puls., Zinc.

Complaining and reproachful : Lyc., Mosch., Nux v., Plat.

Confidence, none in herself and thinks others have none : Aur.

Contradictory humor : laughs at the sad and is sad at the gay : Anac.

Death, foretells the day of her : Acon., Mosch.

Demon, thinks she is a : Anac.

Demon, thinks every one is a : Plat.

Discontent with her condition, does not want any baby, hopes it will die, and she miscarry, etc. : Ign.

Disgust, estrangement, from individuals, or society, even from husband and family : Actea, Anac., Con., Nat. carb., Nat. mur.

Fear of abortion : Nux mos.

Fear of an incurable condition : Lil., Sep.

Fear of death : Acon., Actea, Apis, Ars., Coff., Gels., Kali carb., Mosch., Lyc., Sec., Stram.

Fear of being poisoned : Hyosc.

Fear of an undefined or undetermined something terrible which will happen : Acon., Calc. carb., Ign., Hyosc., Nat. mur., Sep.

Fear she will become insane : Cann. indic., Lil., Nux v.

Fear that she will be thought insane : Calc. carb.

Fear of being left alone : Ars., Lyc., Stram.

Fears about her health : Ars., Lil., Sep., Staph.

Fright, effects of a : Acon., Bell., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Nat. mur., Opium, Plat., Verat. alb

Fright from a disgusting or horrible sight, of which she cannot help thinking constantly : Nat. mur.

Gaiety and frivolity : Arn., Croc., Stram.

Grief, effects of : Ign., Phos. ac., Staph.

Happiness, thinks she has beautiful things ;
awake at night singing, she is so happy : has happy
dreams : Sulph.

Haughty, overbearing, full of contempt : Lyc.,
Plat., Verat. alb.

Home, thinks she is away from it : Opium.

Ideas, strange and ridiculous : Anac., Stram.

Impatient : Ign., Ipec., Merc. sol.

Inconstancy : Actea, Ign.

Indifference : Nux mos., Phos. ac., Sep.

Irresolution : Ign., Lach., Nux mos., Nux v.,
Puls.

Irritability : Bry., Carbo veg., Cham., Gels., Ign.,
Ipec., Iod., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc. sol., Mosch.,
Nat. mur., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph.

Joy, effects of : Acon., Coff., Sulph.

Jealousy, suspicion : Actea, Hyosc., Lach.

Memory, loss of : Anac., Zinc.

Melancholy, grieving : Acon., Actea, Ars., Aur.,
Calc. carb., Bell., Caust., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nat.
mur., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Verat. alb., Ustil.

Mischievous : Arn., Calc. carb.

Noise, intolerance of : Bell., Ign.

Obstinacy : Bry., Calc. carb., Nux v.

Past events trouble her : Calc. sulph., Plat.

Pins, occupied with and hunts for : Sil.

Prayerfulness, excessive : Stram.

Quarrelsome : Ign.

Solitude, desire for : Actea, Anac., Ign., Nux v.

Swearing, inclined to : Anac.

Suicide, desire to commit : Aur., Ars., Nux v.,
Rhus tox.

Taciturn, silent : Calc. c., Ign., Nitr. ac., Nux v.,
Phos. ac., Verat. alb., Zinc.

Talkative, vivacious: Croc., Gels., Hyosc., Lach., Stram., Sulph.

Thinking impossible, mind dull: Anac., Nux v. Visions, frightful: Bell., Stram.

Wandering about the house, desire for: Nat. mur., Verat. alb.

Weeping, disposed to: Aur., Ign., Kali carb., Phos., Puls., Sep., Staph., Sulph.

VIOLENT FŒTAL MOVEMENTS.

Not infrequently women suffer during the last three months of gestation from violent and incessant movements of the fœtus; and we certainly think that the over-active child may often be quieted by a judiciously selected remedy. Study carefully the condition of the woman and taking any abnormalities into full consideration compare the following:

Too violent or incessant fœtal movements.

1. Arn., Lyc., Puls.
2. Con., Opium, Psor., Sep., Thuja.

DIATHESIS.

We believe that the unborn child may be radically influenced by the homœopathically applied drug, so as to prevent or at least modify the disease tendencies which it is likely to inherit from its parents. Therefore we advise: study the constitutions and peculiarities of *both* parents (especially the mother) and give her the drug or drugs in a *not low potency* which specially antagonize the forms of dyscrasia which it is desired to overcome. Give the remedy sparingly; once in three days or a week.

To Modify Diathesis Study:

1. Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Calc. silic., Sil., Sulph.
2. Phos., Phos. ac., Psor., Rhus tox., Syphil.
3. Bar. carb., Bar. mur., Caust., Hepar, Nux v., Sepia.

HYGIENE.

Every physician should inculcate, in the minds of his patrons, a sense of the advantage of professional supervision to every pregnant woman from the moment conception is known to exist. That point gained, attention should be given not alone to physical abnormalities but also to engendering the best hygienic conditions. *Bathing* is an essential: tepid sponge-baths, and, if the woman can endure it without a shock, *cold water applied to the genitals and breast*. *Cold water* is a tonic (Nature's own), and women who use it as advised rarely have rigid perinæums, agued breasts, or sore nipples. The sitz-bath is warmly advocated by many. We have had but little experience with it and, having found a purely natural bath all sufficient, adhere to the latter.

Diet should be widely varied, never heavy and always palatable. An exclusive fruit diet we do not advise: because after a faithful observation of it in a considerable number of cases, we do not find it doing what has been claimed for it. On the other hand, a carefully selected diet certainly *does* help not only in averting an extremely difficult labor, but also in producing a healthy child. Stimulants of all kinds, coffee, spices, pickles, etc., and salt food should be avoided. Whole wheat, brown or graham bread, eggs, fruit, and vegetables of all kinds in profusion, soups and broths should be the

staples. Of meat not much and then the flesh of young animals. Rice and sago, and in a less degree barley, oats and rye may also be used. But be it understood that we do not approve an exclusive diet, although advising the predominance of such as we have indicated. For drinks, none excel *soft* or distilled water and lemonade; if tea is used it should be black. “*The key to a comfortable happy pregnancy and the subsequent bringing forth (by a not difficult labor) of a healthy intelligent child, is *plenty, but not too much* food in variety, exercise of mind and body, literature, art, religion, in just and harmonious proportions.”—Those wishing to study this subject further, should consult Verdi's *Maternity*, Holbrook on *Painless Parturition*, Richardson's *Obstetrics*, and Hale's *Diseases of Women*.

FUNCTIONAL DYSTOCIA.

When a woman has been subject to dysmenorrhœa, we expect a difficult labor and endeavor to avert it. Questioning the woman closely we try and find out *what* were the full symptoms of her menstrual trouble: these fitted by a similitum, other things equal, said similitum will avert a hard labor. We use the drug or drugs during the last six or eight weeks of pregnancy twice or three times a day, and usually find our helper from among the following:

1. Actea, Cauloph., Puls., Viburn. op.
2. Bry., Cham., Collinso., Helon., Nat. mur., Plat., Sep., Verat. virid., Xanthox.

*See Author's paper, “Hom. Journ. Obstet.” Vol. 2, page 175.

CHAPTER V.

MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION.

The worst ill which can afflict a pregnant woman is a threatened loss of the imperfect product of conception, whether it be styled miscarriage or premature labor. When therefore the enciente one complains of uterine pains, with or without downward forcing sensations, or when any bloody flux is noticed from the genitals, it is a warning of impending disaster not to be disregarded. Let every woman so affected be put upon her back and kept there until the danger is past or the exfoliation of the foetus completed. Verdi, the woman's friend, advises that where a woman has aborted at any given time she keep quiet upon her back for two weeks before and after said time, and be watched by her physician : *good* advice. Of course if we are certain the foetus is dead, we shall hasten its discharge from the uterus by all means in our power. If, moreover, we find the membranes or foetus partially expelled, or even protuberant, from the uterus, we should *by the hand* or ovum forceps extract the whole in the shortest possible time, directing our remedial treatment towards the hæmorrhage.

Treatment Abortion : * 1. Actea, Arn., Bell., Cauloph., China, Cinnam., Ipec., Kali carb., Puls.,

* See Fright, etc., under Disorder of Affections.

Sabin., Sep., Sec., Viburn. op. 2. Acon., Alect., Apis, Arn., Bry., Calc. c., Cham., Croc., Ferr., Gels., Helon., Hyosc., Lyc., Nux mos., Nux v., Rhus tox., Sil., Tril., Ustil.

Pains predominating : Actea, Arn., Cauloph., Cham., Gels., Nux v., Puls., Rhus tox., Viburn. op.

Hæmorrhage predominating : Acon., Bell., China, Cinnam., Croc., Hamam., Ipec., Millef., Sabin., Sec., Trill., Ustil.

Hæmorrhage after abortion : China, Hamam., Millif., Nux mos., Trill.

Early months of gestation : Apis, Viburn. op.

Later months of gestation : Opium.

First month : Viburn. op.

Second month : Apis, Kali carb.

Third month : Croc., Sab., Sec., Thuja.

Fifth to seventh month : Sepia.

Discharge black : Asar., Croc., Kreas., Plat., Puls., Secale.

Discharge black and coagulated : Cham., Chin., Croc., Puls., Sabin., Ustil.

Discharge thin, black and with foul smelling clots : Secale.

Discharge black and stringy : Crocus.

Discharge black, in gushes : Puls.

Discharge black and thick : Plat.

Discharge black and offensive : Cham., Croc., Kreas., Secale.

Discharge coagulated : Arn., Bell., Cham., Chin., Croc., Ferr., Helon., Ipec., Plat., Puls., Sabin., Sec., Ustil.

Discharge comes and goes suddenly : Bell.

Discharge continuous : Arn., Cinnam., Ham., Hyosc., Ipec., Sabin., Ustil.

Discharge continuous but not profuse : Ustil.

Discharge continuous with nausea : Ipec.

Discharge dark : Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Ferr., Helon., Kreas., Nux mos., Plat., Puls., Sabin., Sec., Trill., Ustil.

Discharge dark and coagulated : Bell., Cham., Chin., Croc., Ferr., Puls., Sabin., Sec., Ustil.

Discharge dark fluid : Bry., Plat., Secale.

Discharge dark and offensive, or foetid : Bell., Cham., Croc., Kreas., Sabin., Sec., Ustil.

Discharge dark and thick : Nux mos., Plat.

Discharge in gushes, bright red : Cham., Chin., Puls., Sabin., Sec., Ustil.

Discharge hot, bright red : Bell.

Discharge intermittent : Chin., Kreas., Puls.

Discharge passive : Alect., Cauloph., Chin., Croc., Ham., Helon., Sec., Ustil.

Discharge profuse : Apis., Arn., Bell., Cham., Chin., Cinnam., Croc., Erig., Ferr., Helon., Ipec., Hyosc., Sabin., Sec., Trill.

Discharge bright red : Arn., Bell., Cinnam., Erig., Hyosc., Hamam., Ipec., Millef., Sabin., Trill., Ustil.

Discharge bright red, continuous : Hyosc., Ipec.

Discharge bright red, intermittent : Bell., Rhus tox., Sabin., Ustil.

Discharge bright red, not coagulating : Hamam.

Discharge bright red, with clots and coagulating : Arn., Bell., Ipec., Sab., Ustil.

*Discharge Scanty : Cauloph., Nux v.

Discharge coming on suddenly : Bell., Cinnam.

Discharge watery : Chin., Ferr., Kreas., Sabin., Sec.

Discharge watery, with clots : Chin., Ferr., Sabin., Sec.

* Compare "Pains predominating," page 157.

Discharge worse from motion : Coff., Croc.,
Erig., Sabin., Sec.

Pain in back as if it would break : Bell., Kali. c.

Pain in back drawing : Rhus tox.

Pain in back, extending through to pelvis :
Sabin.

Pain in back, extending into thighs : Actea,
Kali. c.

Pain in back, paralytic, legs almost useless :
Cocc.

Pain in back, severe in back and loins : Cauloph.

Pain in small of back : Asar., Bell., Calc. carb.,
Lyc.

Pain in small of back with great weakness :
Kali. c.

Pain in back, intolerable before urinating : Lyc.

Pain in back, worse by motion : Bry.

Pain in uterine region, colicky : Bell., Calc. c.,
Chin., Sep.

Pain in uterine region, colicky, with desire to
urinate : Cham.

Pain in uterine region, cramplike ; Cocc., Nux
mos., Viburn.

Pain in uterine region, cramplike with cutting
stitches : Ign.

Pain in uterine region, exciting desire to defecate :
Nux v.

Pain in uterine region and distention : Chin., Lyc.

Pain in uterine region coming and going sud-
denly : Bell.

Pain in uterine region with faint sick sensation
in abdomen : Sabin.

Pain and heaviness in uterine region : Cham.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like and alternating
with hæmorrhage : Cham., Puls., Secale.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like : Actea, Apis, Bell., Calc. c., Cauloph., Cham., Hyosc., Ipec., Kali c., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Opium, Plat., Puls., Sabin., Sec., Sep., Ustil.

Pain in uterine region labor-like as if pelvic contents would issue through vulva : Bell., Nitr. ac., Sep.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like, extending into back and thighs : Kali c.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like, extending into ovarian region : Podoph.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like, extending into hypochondrion : Cham.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like, extending into thighs : Apis, Cham., Kali c., Sang., Viburn.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like and periodical : Cham.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like, shooting across abdomen from right to left : Lyc.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like, spasmodic : Cauloph.

Pain in uterine region, labor-like, from urging : Arn.

Pain and motion in uterine region as of something alive ; Croc.

Pain, great restlessness, and agony referred to uterine region : Cham.

Pain in uterine region shooting to legs : Viburn.

Pain in uterine and stinging in the ovarian region : Apis.

Sinking empty sensation in uterine region : Ign., Sep.

Tremulous sensation in uterine region : Plat.

Great weakness in uterine region : Phos.

Weight in uterine region : Aleact.

Pain about umbilicus passing off into the uterus :
Ipec.

Abortion from anæmia : Alect., Calc. carb.,
China, Ferr., Helon., Kali carb., Plumb., Puls.,
Secale.

Abortion from uterine congestion : Actea, Alect.,
Bell., Canth., Cauloph., China, Croc., Hep., Nux
vom., Sepia.

Abortion from passive uterine congestion : Cau-
loph., Secale, Ustil.

Abortion from uterine congestion with ulceration :
Canth.

Abortion from constipation : Æscul., Apis, Bry.,
Collinso., Nux vom., Sil.

Abortion from Cystitis : Acon., Cann. sat., Canth.

Abortion from cold or damp : Acon., Dulc.,
Puls., Rhus tox.

Abortion from fright : Acon., Gels., Opium.

Abortion from Hysteria : Cann. indic., Cauloph.,
Nux mos., Sabin.

Abortion from gonorrhœa : Cann. sat.

Abortion from indurations of cervix uteri : Aur.,
Con., Sepia.

Abortion from uterine inertia : Actea, Alect.,
Cauloph., China, Ferr., Helon., Puls., Sabin., Sec.,
Ustil.

Abortion from lead poisoning : Plumb.

Abortion from leucorrhœa : Calc. carb., Camp.,
Lyc., Sep., Sulph.

Abortion from nervous sensibility : Asar., Camp.-
mono-brom., Ferr., Plat.

Abortion from plethora : Acon., Apis, Alect.,
Calc. carb., Sabin.

Abortion from shocks, falls, concussions : Arn.,
Cinnam., Con., Rhus tox.

Abortion from a strain in the loins, misstep or over exertion : Cinnam., Rhus tox.

Abortion from typhoid fever : Bapt.

Abortion from stimulants, drugs or narcotics : Bell., Hepar., Nux vom.

Abortion from rheumatism : Actea, Cauloph., Rhus tox.

Threatened Septicæmia after abortion : Arn., Ars., Bapt.

For the most frequently useful remedies we sub-join, *Particular Indications.*

ACTEA : Habitual abortion, with cold chills and pricking pains in breasts. Women of rheumatic tendencies. Marsden alternates it with Ergot in cases of retained secundines. Pain predominant.

ARNICA : *In case of a fall, shock, bruise or concussion* a pregnant woman should always take Arnica, *not too low.* Flowing without pain, pain without flow ; or both pain and flow. She feels bruised and sore ; it hurts her to move and the child hurts her when it moves and feels as if it lay across the abdomen. Pain predominates.

BELLADONNA : Backache as if it would break with severe pressing down as if the pelvic contents would issue through the vulva. Congestive headache and red face and eyes. *Profuse hot hæmorrhage.* The least jar, or noise or light are insupportable. Hæmorrhage predominates.

CAULOPHYLLUM : *One of our best remedies to arrest the abortive process.* Severe pain in back and loins with great want of uterine tonicity. Feeble uterine contractions and *very slight hæmorrhage.*

CINNAMON : *Profuse flow of bright red blood after a strain* in the loins or a false step. *Hæmorrhage predominates.*

GELSEMIUM : Sharp, distressing pains run upward or upward and backward. Abortion from sudden depressing emotions with diarrhoea. Pain predominates.

KALI CARB. : Abortion at the second month (third?). Pains begin in back and go down thighs like stitches. Backache when walking. She feels that she must sit or lie down. *Pain predominates.*

NUX MOS. : Obstinate, long continued flooding after abortion. Hysterical women disposed to fainting attacks who greatly dread and fear an abortion. Dry mouth and throat (especially after sleeping). *Hæmorrhage predominates.*

OPIMUM : Abortion threatened *after a fright.* Spasmodic labor pains. *Latter part of pregnancy.* Pain predominates.

PULSATILLA : Flowing is intermittent (also Kreas.) Black blood passed with labor pains : the pains and hæmorrhage alternate. Pain predominates.

RHUS TOX. : Abortion from a *wrench, strain, a misstep or from lifting* (lifting also, Calc. c.) Pains in the last part of the night, she is restless. Cramps in legs. Pain predominates.

SABINA : Abortion at the *third month*, violent forcing or dragging pain extending from the back through to the pubes. *Profuse bright red or dark fluid and clotted discharge.* Hæmorrhage predominates.

SECALE : Abortion at the *third month*, with copious black foetid fluid discharge and convulsive movements. Feeble women who have borne many children.

TRILLIUM : Delicate anæmic women subject to uterine displacements. Flow mostly bright red,

more rarely dark and clotted. Hæmorrhage predominates.

USTILAGO: Passive long continued hæmorrhage after abortion. Huge clots or lumps of blood. Bearing down pains and profuse flow, either dark or bright, and almost always clotted. A very valuable and too often neglected remedy in which hæmorrhage predominates.

* VIBURN. OP. Spasmodic pains shooting from the uterus into the legs. *Frequent and early miscarriages*; the ovum is expelled at the fourth or sixth week, thus causing a seeming sterility: *We have repeatedly verified the symptom—Labor like pains of extraordinary severity.* With Arn. and Cauloph. Viburnum ranks as among the best of remedies for abortion in which pain predominates.

In case the similimum is not found above consider further:

ACON.: Fright and the fear remains. Hæmorrhage with fear of death. Great excitement mental and physical. Unconscious and apparently unreasonable *fear controls her.* Hæmorrhage predominates.

ALECTRIS FAR.—Habitual abortion, with sensation of weight in uterine region and prolapsus uteri. Anæmia, hæmorrhage predominates.

APIS.—Stinging pains in ovarian region, followed by pain and flowing. *Urine scanty* (low dilution) or profuse (high dilution). No thirst. Prolonged and difficult constipation. Abortion *early in gestation*, (second month). Pain predominates.

CANTHARIS.—*Constant (sometimes ineffectual) desire to urinate*, only a few drops passed at a time

* See page 117 "Viburnum."

with cutting burning pain. (Compare Cann. sat., Equiset. and Nux vomica.) Pain predominates.

CHAMOMILLA.—Pains and dark clotted hæmorrhage with frequent profuse urination. Spiteful, snappish irritability. Pain predominates.

CHINA.—Sensation as if abdomen were "bloat-ed" full: passage of flatus up and down without relief. Profuse bright red hæmorrhage (especially after abortion) with most alarming prostration: *She is unconscious, pulseless, breathless, limp and pallid.* Such cases cinchona will often rescue. Hæmorrhage predominates.

CROCUS.—Sensation as if something alive moving in the abdomen, with nausea, faintness and hæmorrhage, which is caused by the least movement. *Black strings of blood* with little knots, or clots, upon them. Hæmorrhage predominates.

IPECACUANHA.—Incessant nausea. Pain about the umbilicus passing into the uterus, with profuse bright red hæmorrhage predominating.

KREASOTE.—Intermittent (also Pulsatilla) dark offensive corrosive discharge after abortion. Prolapsus uteri after abortion (also Helonias and Podophyllum).

NUX VOMICA.—Every pain produces a desire to defecate and urinate, especially the former (the latter Catharsis). Constipation, dyspepsia and dysuria, soreness in uterine region. Very irritable and dreads to move or be moved. Pain predominates.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Pain in the ovarian regions every night, disturbing sleep, making her nervous and restless, and finally inducing abortion. Prolapsus uteri (especially after abortion or confinement)

the womb falls very low, painfully so. Pain predominates.

SEPIA.—Habitual abortion from the fifth to seventh month. Sensation of weight in the anus with constipation. Painful empty "gone" sensation in the stomach. The foetal movements are very feeble. Yellow spots on face (yellow saddle across nose). Pain predominates.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PAINS OF LABOR. RIGID AND CONTRACTED OS UTERI, AND HOUR-GLASS CONTRACTIONS.

The variations of labor pains from a normal standard, are very many, frequently encountered, and easily overcome *by the similitum*. Dr. E. M. Hale has well pointed out the absurdity of confounding the rigid and the spasmodically contracted os uteri, and his distinction we observe. Hour-glass contractions are usually only found retaining the placenta; but we have seen one case of such constriction about the waist of the unborn child preventing its delivery; and instances have been observed of its occurrence *after* the placental delivery.

Pains ceasing: 1. Actea, Bell., Cauloph., Kali carb., Opium, Puls., and Sec. 2. Cham., Gels., Nat. mur., Nux v., Ruta, and Sepia. 3. Arn., Bor., Camph., Carb. v., Chin., Cocc., Graph., Ignat., Lyc., Magn. mur., Nux v., Plat., Sulph., and Thuja.

Pains, distressing: 1. Cham., Gelsem., Kali carb., Sepia. 2. Acon., Actea, Arn., Aur., Bell., Coff., Con., Lyc., Nux v., Secale.

Pains, spasmodic: 1. Cham., Gelsem., Hyosc., Puls. 2. Actea, Ambra, Bell., Cocc., Cupr. met., Ipec., Lyc., Nux v., Sepia, Viburn.

Pains, too weak: 1. Actea, Bell., Cann. s

Cauloph., Gelsem., Kali carb., Opium, Puls., Secale.
 2. Cham., Nat. mur., Nux v., Ruta., Sepia. 3.
 Arn., Bor., Camph., Carbo v., China, Cocc., Graph.,
 Ignat., Lyc., Magn. mur., Nux v., Plat., Sulph., Thuja.

Pains, too strong: Bell., Cham., Coff., Cact.,
 Nux v., Puls., Sec.

ACONITUM: Great distress swooning and restlessness with each pain (and after?). She fears that she will not be delivered or that she will die, or that something will certainly go wrong. *The vulva, vagina and os are dry, tender and undilatable.*

ACTEA: She complains the pains are of a tearing distressing character and not located properly to effect expulsion. Rheumatic women. Great nervous excitement with very violent spasmodic pains.

ARNICA: With each pain flushed face and heat of head while the rest of the body may be cool. The pains are so violent as to drive her almost distracted and yet little is accomplished. She feels very sore and bruised in any position and must often change her position, with very feeble pains.

AURUM MET: The pains make her desperate and she would like to jump out of the window and dash herself down; congestion to the heart and chest and palpitation of the heart.

BELLADONNA: Pains come on and go off suddenly. Spasmodic contraction of the os uteri which is hot dry and tender: the labor is slow and tedious and the os uteri does not dilate in proportion to the pains. Face red and eyeballs injected.

BORAX: Pains accompanied by violent and frequent eructations. She fears a downward motion. Very sensitive to any noise, as rustling of paper, rattling of a door latch, etc., etc.

CAMPHOR. : Her pains have ceased and her skin is cold, dry and shrunken ; she does not like to be covered and is restless.

CARBO. VEG : The pains are too weak or cease from great debility. Varicose vulva. After great loss of animal fluids, or other debilitating effects of previous or existing disease.

CAULOPHYLLUM : False pains. Extraordinarily rigid os uteri : (spasmodic contraction). Severe spasmodic pains without progress : pains flag from long continuance and exhaustion, thirst and fever.

CAUSTICUM : Distressing sore pain in her back is her chief complaint. After debility, night watching, grief or some depressing influence.

CHAMOMILLA : Spasmodic distressing pains. She can hardly bear them : she wishes to get away from them. She is very fretful, peevish and cross, and can't return a civil answer. Tearing pains down the legs. She is spiteful or cries out sharply.

CHINA : When much blood has been lost, or there has been fainting, fits or convulsions. Cessation of pain from loss of vital fluids. She can't bear to be touched (even her hands) during a pain.

COCCULUS : Spasmodic irregular *paralytic pains* : a hard pain and then after a longer interval several lighter ones. Much headache. Numb paralyzed feeling in the lower limbs.

COFFEA : Pains insupportable to her feelings : she feels them intensely and weeps and laments fearfully. Although severe the pains are not efficacious.

CONIUM : Scirrhus in the breast or uterus. Pains spasmodic : vertigo on turning in bed : spasmodic contraction of the os uteri.

CUPRUM MET : Violent spasmodic pains at ir-

regular intervals, with severe cramps in the lower extremities; or cramps in fingers and toes only. Great restlessness between the pains.

GELSEMIUM: Cutting pains in the abdomen from in front and below, upward and backward, rendering every labor pain useless. *Rigid os uteri.*

GRAPHITES: Large corpulent women of venous constitution; tettery eruptions. Pains weak or lost.

HYOSCYAMUS: Delirium: startings and jerkings all over face, eyelids, etc. *Pains spasmodic* and contracted os uteri.

IGNATIA: Deep sighs and sadness; she must take a deep breath to breathe at all. Hysterical symptoms. Pains too weak or ceasing. *Rigid os uteri?*

IPECACUANHA: *Constant nausea.* With each labor pain a sharp cutting about the umbilicus darting off to the uterus, which renders the pain useless.

KALI CARB.: Pains begin in the back and pass off down the buttocks. Sharp cutting pains across the lumbar region, arresting the labor pains. She is greatly disturbed by *sharp stitching pains.*

LYCOPodium: During the paroxysms of her pain she is obliged to keep in motion. Spasmodic contraction of the os uteri.

MAGNESIA MUR.: The labor pains are interrupted by hysterical spasms.

NATRUM MUR.: *Very sad and foreboding.* Pains too feeble.

NUX MOSCH.: Very drowsy and sleeping: *fainting* spells: pains slow and feeble or suppressed.

NUX VOM.: Every pain causes vesical and rectal tenesmus and fainting.

OPIUM: Pain suppressed by fear or fright.

Sopororous condition with red face, injected eyes and stertorous breathing : twitching and jerking of the muscles.

PLATINA : Very painful sensitiveness of the vagina, external genitals (and os uteri?) interrupts the labor pains. Spasmodic, very painful, inefficient pains. Her thoughts horrify her.

PULSATILLA : *Inertia uteri*. (Arnica fatigue of the uterus.) Pains excite palpitation, suffocating and fainting spells.* (She must have the doors and windows wide open.) No thirst, very slow labor. Abnormal presentations may be righted if the drug is exhibited in a potency before the membranes are ruptured or the presenting part firmly engaged.

RUta : Lame and sore all over : very weak feeble contractions.

SECALE : Weak cachectic women, or those debilitated from venous hæmorrhage or by *frequent and repeated child bearing*. Weak, suppressed or very distressing pains. Fainting. *Do not give in a maternal dose until the os uteri is well dilated (if so at all)* as it sometimes causes spasmodically contracted os and retained placenta.

SEPIA : Shuddering attends the pains and she wants to be covered up more as she can bear the pains easier so. Induration felt upon the uterine neck. Shooting pains in the neck extending upward. Spasmodic contraction of the os uteri. A Colleague has repeatedly verified every one of these symptoms.

SULPHUR : Flushes of heat, frequent weak faint spells, wants more air. Cold feet, heat on top of the head.

* We have confirmed this symptom with six separate dilutions of the drug : 3x, 30, 200, 1000, Cm., and M.

THUJA : Syphilitic troubles which hinder contractility.

VIBURNUM : False pains preceding the real pains. Cramps in the abdomen shooting down the legs. Spasmodically contracted os uteri.

RIGID OS UTERI : Gelsem., Ignat., Lobel. inflat., Nux v., Passiflora, Tart. em., Verat. virid.

GELSEMIUM : False pains from before back and up, interrupting the labor pain. Cramping pains in various parts of the abdomen. *Os uteri* round, *hard, thick, rigid and undilatable. Face dark flushed. Women stupid and apathetic.*

IGNATIA : Where Nux v. seems indicated and fails ; or the Ignatia mental state is marked (see previous section).

LOBELIA : Thick leathery unyielding cervix uteri with nausea with each pain. She has such violent dyspnœa that the pain is useless.

NUX V. : Pains in the loins causing constant urging to stool with a tendency to tetanic rigidity of the os uteri.

PASSIFLORA (curare) : Almost *tetanic rigidity of the os uteri* in hysterical subjects.

TARTAR EMETIC : Rigid os uteri with much nausea and dyspnœa, especially in women with history of sub-acute or chronic pelvic inflammations.

VERAT. VIRID : Rigid os uteri with threatening convulsions : *plethora, pulse full, hard and quick.* Head and chest congested.

SPASMODIC CONTRACTION OF THE OS UTERI.

Spasmodic contraction of the os uteri : Acon., Actea, Amyl., Bell., Cact., Cauloph., Con., Hyosc., Lach., Morp. acet., Viburn., Xanthox.

ACONITUM : Great heat and dryness of the vagina and os uteri, which is contracted and undilatable. Restless, anxious and discouraged after the drug.

ACTEA : Severe spasmodic ineffectual pains : rheumatic diathesis. Dr. Marsden advises chiefly for rigid os : Dr. Hale gives as a remedy for spasmodic contraction : irregularly constricted os ; at one time dilating and dilatable, then suddenly closed by spasm. Melancholy and nervous, irritating choreic motions all over.

AMYL. : Spasmodic pains and constriction of the os uteri : flushing with each pain and severe headache.

BELLADONNA : Heat and tenderness of the parts : swooning : flushed face, eyes injected : quick motions : pains come and go suddenly : *one of our best remedies.*

CACTUS : Women who suffer heart spasm (of the circular fibres) and dysmenorrhœa.

CAULOPHYLLUM : Spasmodic inefficient pains in various parts of the abdomen. She is much exhausted. Or, severe contractions of the fundus and constriction of the os uteri. Do not give low in these cases.

CONIUM : See Conium, page 136.

HYOSCYAMUS : When Belladonna fails : compare Hyosc., page 136.

LACHESIS : Contracted os with throat and heart symptoms : women near climacteric.

MORPHIA ACET. : Excessive pain and uncontrollable nervous irritation. Spasmodic constriction of the os uteri. Dr. Hale prefers the valerianic salt.

VIBURNUM : Violent pains and cramps in the

legs, thighs and abdomen. Spasmodic contraction of the os uteri.

XANTHOXYLUM : Sandy haired delicate women who have had dysmenorrhœa, ovarian troubles, headaches, amenorrhœa and chronic coughs

HOURLASS CONTRACTIONS.

Hour-glass contractions : 1. Bell., Cham., Kali carb., Plat., Secale, Sepia.

2. Cocc., Con., Cup. ars., Hyosc., Nux v., Pulsat., Rhus tox., Sulph.

BELLADONNA : Almost constant moaning which seems to afford relief ; injected eyeballs ; flushed face ; can't bear light or noise ; pulse full and bounding ; very hot skin.

CHAMOMILLA : Distress which it seems she can hardly endure ; spiteful irritability ; thirst ; desires fresh air ; restlessness ; more or less discharge of dark blood from the vagina.

COCCULUS : Terrible pain in the small of the back ; lower limbs feel paralyzed ; frequent vomiting.

CONIUM : Vertigo when turning the head ; very sensitive across the abdomen.

CUPRUM ARS. : Violent and distressing cramps in the uterine region ; and in the hands and feet.

HYOSCYAMUS : Delirium ; jerking and twitching of the muscles ; bluish color of the face.

KALI CARB. : Distressing pain in the back running down into the buttocks ; stitching pain in the abdomen ; abdomen bloated with wind ; restlessness and thirst.

NUX VOMICA : Sore aching pain in the region of the uterus ; very frequent inclination to stool ; great mental depression and nervous irritability.

PLATINA : Very great sensitiveness of the organs, severe cramping pain in the uterine region ; constant oozing of dark grumous blood from the vagina.

PULSATILLA : Very mild, tearful women ; desires fresh air ; very restless ; absence of thirst.

RHUS TOX. : Occasional paroxysms of pains extending down the posterior surface of the limbs ; restlessness with relief after every change of position ; must change position frequently.

SECALE : A sensation of constant tonic pressure in the uterine region, causing great distress ; wishes fresh air and don't like to be covered much.

SEPIA : Numerous little darting pains shooting upward from the neck of the uterus ; flushes of heat ; cold feet.

SULPHUR : Frequent weak fainty spells ; wishes to be fanned : flushes of heat and cold feet.

CHAPTER VII.

HÆMORRHAGE.

Hæmorrhage : 1. Acon., *Apoc. can.*, Arg. nitr., *Bell.*, Bry., Calc. carb., Cham., *China*, Cinnab., *Cinnam.*, *Croc.*, Erigeron, Ferr., *Hamam.*, Hyosc., *Ipec.*, Kali carb., Lach., *Millef.*, Nux. v., *Sabina*, *Secale*, Sepia, Silic., Sulph., Sulph. ac., *Trill.*, *Ustilago*.

2. Actea, Alectris, Ant. crud., Apis, Arn., Ars., Canthar., Carbo veg., Cauloph., Ign., Iod., Kreas., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux mosch., Phos., Platina, Puls., Rhus tox., Stram.

Active Hæmorrhage : Acon., Apis, Arn., *Croc.*, *Hamam.*, *Ustilago*.

Hæmorrhage alternating with labor pains : Pulsat.

Continual Hæmorrhage : *Apoc. can.*, *Ipec.*, *Secale*, *Ustilago*.

Bright red continual Hæmorrhage : Hyos., *Ipec.*

Dark, suddenly appearing Hæmorrhage : Ars.

Hæmorrhage continual or in paroxysms : *Apoc. can.*

Intermitting Hæmorrhage with uterine cramps, colic and painful distention of the abdomen : *China*.

Oozing of Dark Blood with small coagula for days : *Ustilago*.

Painless Hæmorrhage : Bov., Calc. carb., *Hamam.*, Magn. carb.

Passive Hæmorrhage : Alectris, Cauloph., Carbo veg., *Croc.*, *Hamam.*, Plumb., *Secale*, Ustilago.

Paroxysmal Hæmorrhage, brought on by the slightest motion : Sabina.

Periodical Hæmorrhage : Arg. nit., Ipec.

Profuse Hæmorrhage : Apis, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Cauloph.*, *Cham.*, *Cinnam.*, Eriger., *Hamam.*, Helon., Kreas., Millef., *Nux v.*, *Sabina*, *Secale*.

Profuse Hæmorrhage, long lasting : Phosph.

Profuse Hæmorrhage between the after pains : Bell.

Profuse Continuous Hæmorrhage : *Ipec.*

Profuse Dark Hæmorrhage : Sepia.

Profuse Dark Clotted Hæmorrhage : Trillium.

* Profuse Hæmorrhage during abortion : Arn., Cham., Ipec., Puls., Sepia, Sabina, *Secale*, Viburn.

Profuse Hæmorrhage in gushes : *Hamam.*, Ipec., Viburn.

Profuse Hæmorrhage, in gushes at every effort to vomit ; gasping for breath ; faintness : *Ipec.*

Profuse Hæmorrhage of bright red blood, at the least motion : Trillium.

Profuse sudden Hæmorrhage : *Cinnam.*

Profuse Hæmorrhage, thin, partly black, coagulated : Ferrum.

Profuse Hæmorrhage of equal parts, clotted or fluid, dark or bright : *Sabina*.

Profuse Hæmorrhage with easy bearing down pain : Cyclam.

† Scanty Hæmorrhage : Cocc., *Nux. v.*

Hæmorrhage Worse from Motion : Arg. nit., Calc. carb., Coff., *Croc.*, Plumb., *Sabin.*, *Secale*, *Trill.*

* Compare " Abortion," page 119.

† Compare " Pain Predominating," under Abortion.

Hæmorrhage worse from the least motion, but better from walking : *Sabina*.

Hæmorrhage worse from the least jar : *Bell*.

Hæmorrhage worse from mental excitement : *Calc. carb.*

Hæmorrhage worse when vomiting or trying to do so : *Ipec.*

Black Blood : *China*, *Elaps*, *Kreas*.

Black Clotted Blood (See also Clots) : *Arundo m.*, *Cham.*, *China*, *Croc.*, *Ferr.*, *Lyc.*, *Puls.* *Sabina*.

Black Liquid Blood : *Secale*.

Black Stringy Blood : *Crocus*.

Bright Red Blood : *Arn.*, *Bell.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Cinnam.*, *Diadema*, *Erethilis*, *Hamam.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ipec.*, *Lyc.*, *Millef.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sabina*.

Bright Red Constant Flux : *Hyosc.*, *Ipec.*, *Millef.*

Bright Red Hot Flux ; *Bell*.

Bright Red Lumpy Flux : *Arn.*, *Ustilago*.

Bright Red Lumpy Flux, in paroxysms with colic : *Bell.*, *Nux v.*, *Rhus tox.*

Bright Red Partly Clotted Flux : *Sabina*.

Brown Fluid Flux : *Apoc. can.*, *Secale*.

Clots : *Cham.*, *China*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Stram.*, *Thlapsi bursæ.*, *Ustilago*.

Clots, partly bright red and partly bloody serum ; *Lyc.*

Clots, Dark : *Cham.*, *China*, *Ustilago*.

Clots Dark in paroxysms ; *Pulsat.*

Clots Dark, alternating with bloody serum : *Plumb.*

Clots hard and black, mixed with fluid blood passing away in a dark tarry appearance : *Platina*.

Large Clots : *Apoc. can.*, *Stram.*

Large Black Clots : Coff., Secale.

Large Clots in bright red blood : Arn., Ustilago.

Large Offensive Clots : Bell., Kreas.

Large Clots with violent pains ; increased by motion : Arg. nitr.

Large Clots mixed with pale watery blood : China.

Dark Hæmorrhage : Ars., Bry., Canth., Coccul., Hamam., Kreas., Nitr. ac., Plumb., *Secale*.

Dark Fluid Hæmorrhage : Bry., Plat., *Secale*.

Dark Hæmorrhage, with blackish clots in thin watery blood : *Sabina*.

Dark Painless Hæmorrhage immediately after delivery : Nux mosch., Plat.

Dark Hæmorrhage, profuse at first, then for a few days bloody ichor with pungent odor, and corrosive itching and smarting of the parts : Kreas.

Dark Thick Hæmorrhage : *Nux mosch.*, Plat.

Dark Clotted Profuse Hæmorrhage for days : Trill.

Pale Hæmorrhage : Carbo veg., Hyosc., Merc. v., *Sabina*.

Pale Hæmorrhage, Clotted or very thin, offensive ; aggravated by motion ; after miscarriage : *Sabina*.

Pale Watery Hæmorrhage with coagula : *China*.

Pale Watery Hæmorrhage with pale lips and face : Ferr.

Pale Watery Hæmorrhage, more and more watery : Prunus spin.

Stringy Viscid Hæmorrhage, Dark or Black : *Crocus*.

Thick Black not Coagulated Hæmorrhage : Platina.

Fœtid Hæmorrhage : Crocus, Secale, Terebinth., Trill.

Offensive Hæmorrhage : Bell., Cham., Croc., Kreas., Sabina, Secale.

Pungent Hæmorrhage : Kreas.

Putrid Hæmorrhage : Cham.

Hæmorrhage after Falls, Shocks, Concussion : Arn.

Hæmorrhage after Abortion : Bell., Cham., *China*, *Cinnam.*, *Croc.*, Eriger., *Ferr.*, Hyosc., *Ipec.*, Kali carb., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Plat., *Sabina*, *Secale*, Silic., Symp., Thlapsi bursæ.

Hæmorrhage after a Dose of Chamomile : *China*, Ignat.

Hæmorrhage after Abuse of Drugs and Coffee : Nux v.

Hæmorrhage after a Dose of Quinine : Ferr., *Ipec.*, Nux v., Puls.

Hæmorrhage after Anger : Cham., Staph., (during pregnancy Kali carb.).

Hæmorrhage after Dancing or Walking, with or without pain : Crocus.

Hæmorrhage after a False Step, Lifting, or strain in loins : *Cinnam.*, Croc., *Rhus tox.*

Hæmorrhage after Coition : Arnica.

Hæmorrhage after Every Stool : *Iodine*.

Hæmorrhage after Fright : Acon., Bell., Nux. v. (during pregnancy Secale).

Hæmorrhage after Great Exertion : (mental, Plat.) Millef., Nux v.

Hæmorrhage after Labor (natural especially) : Arn., Acetic ac., Bell., Bry., Cauloph., Cham., *China*, Croc., Erigeron, *Ferr.*, *Hamam.*, Hyosc., *Ipec.*, Kali carb., Kreas., Lach., *Millef.*, Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plat., *Sabina*, *Secale*, Senec., *Trill.*, Ustilago.

Hæmorrhage after Labor, Days and Weeks : Kali carb.

Hæmorrhage after Labor, Difficult : Phos.

Hæmorrhage after Hasty Labors : Cauloph.

Hæmorrhage after Leucorrhœa : Magn. mur., Sabina.

Hæmorrhage after Mental Excitement and Depression : Ignat., Nux v.

Hæmorrhage after Motion (the least) : *Crocus*.

Hæmorrhage from Loss of Fluids : *China*.

Hæmorrhage from Overheating : *Croc.*, Nitr. ac.

Hæmorrhage after Removal of the Placenta : Ipec.

Hæmorrhage from the Least Cause : Ambr., Sepia.

Hæmorrhage During Labor : *Bell.*, Cham., *China*., *Cinnam.*, Ferr., Hyosc., *Ipec.*, Lyc., Plat., *Sabina*, *Secale*.

Hæmorrhage During Pregnancy (without abortion) : Cocc., Phos., Plat., Rhus tox.

Hæmorrhage at Fifth and Seventh Month : Sepia.

Hæmorrhage at Third Month : *Kali carb.*, Kreas., *Sabina*.

Hæmorrhage in First Month, from overheating, while cooking, etc. : *Crocus*.

Hæmorrhage from Uterine Atony, after Protracted Labor : *Secale*.

Hæmorrhage from Uterine Atony and general debility : Cauloph., *China*.

Hæmorrhage from Constipation, high living, intoxicants, etc. : Nux v.

Hæmorrhage while Nursing the Child : Silic.

Hæmorrhage from Retained Placenta or Coagula : Pulsat.

Hæmorrhage from Retained Placenta with Delirium, loquacity, etc. : *Secale*, Stram.

Hæmorrhage from Retained Placenta; profuse hot hæmorrhage, speedily coagulating: *Bell.*

ACONITUM: Active hæmorrhage with fear of death, moving, turning, or of something to happen. Vertigo. Can't sit up in bed or rise. Excitement. *Plethoric, dark-haired young women.*

ACTEA: Profuse dark coagulated flux with spasmodic heavy pressing down pains. Nervousness, hysterical spasms, and chorœic motions. Rheumatic diathesis.

ALECTRIS: Feeble women of lax fibre and anæmia.

ANTIMONIUM CRUD.: Uterine hæmorrhage with distinct pressure in the womb, as if something would come out. White tongue: nausea and vomiting.

APIs: Profuse flowing with heaviness in the abdomen, faintness, uneasiness, yawning. Red spots like bee stings on the skin and stinging sensation in the ovarian region and elsewhere.

APOCYNUM CANN.: Uterine hæmorrhage with great irritability of the stomach. Flux with large clots and shreds. *Urinary and dropsical complications.* Fainting.

ARGENT. NITR.: Confusion and pain in head, aggravated by the least movement. A short time seems very long to her: every thing done seems done so slowly. Belching wind relieves her distresses.

ARNICA: After a full shock, or concussion, or fatigue. Constant bright red or clotted flux, with or without pain. Nausea at pit of stomach. Head hot and extremities cool. *She feels sore as if bruised in the uterine region.*

ARSENICUM: Lancinating burning pains: low states of the system when aphthæ appear.

BELLADONNA : profuse discharge of *bright red hot blood with downward pressure*, as if all would escape from the vulva and pain in the back as if it would break : blood coagulates easily and is sometimes offensive ; *flowing between the after pains*. Hot red face and head, congested face and eyes and head. Worse from light, noise, motion, the least jar. Very frequently indicated after labor.

BRYONIA : *Dark red hæmorrhage with pain in the back and splitting headache. Dry mouth and lips ; thirst*. Nausea and faintness on sitting-up in bed, or even raising the head from the pillow.

CALCAREA CARB. : Leucophlegmatic, plethoric women with light hair, who have usually menstruated too often, too much and too long. Cold damp feet. Vertigo on stooping, worse when rising again or going upstairs.

CANTHARIS : Uterine hæmorrhage with great irritation of the neck of the bladder : cutting, burning pains during the frequent efforts at micturition which only discharge a few drops.

CARBO VEG. : Passive hæmorrhage : she is already cold and deathly pale : excessive prostration and burning pain across the sacrum : itching of the vulva and anus.

CAULOPHYLLUM : Uterine debility : profuse hæmorrhage from a relaxed or feebly contracting womb after a hasty labor : passive oozing hæmorrhage.

CHAMOMILLA : Great irascibility or spiteful irritability. Flow dark, coagulated, black or foetid, lumpy, with frequent discharge of colorless urine, tearing pains in legs and violent labor pains : flowing by fits and starts at irregular intervals.

CHINA : Hæmorrhage, from uterine atony, and

from abuse of Chamomile. Dark clots. Uterine spasms. Desperate cases after loss of vital fluids : skin cold and blue, twitching of muscles, heaviness in head and ringing in ears, vertigo, sight lost, fainting, pulse gone : China will sometimes save even such.

CINNAMONUM : Bright red flow after a misstep, strain in the loins, or some other exertion. (Compare Arn., Croc., and Rhus tox.)

CROCUS : Dark, stringy hæmorrhage in dark or black strings after walking or dancing, with or without pain. Sensation of rolling and bounding in the abdomen. Very often the remedy in post-partum hæmorrhage.

ERIGERON : Profuse bright red hæmorrhage, alarmingly increased by every movement, with irritation of the bladder and rectum.

FERRUM : Hæmorrhage with fiery red face and hard full pulse. Flow partly fluid and partly black clotted, with violent labor-like pains, headache, vertigo, constipation, hot urine, and great weakness.

HAMAMELIS : Passive hæmorrhage with anæmia ; steady, slow, dark, painless flow.

HYOSCYAMUS : Hæmorrhage with general spasms of the whole body, interrupted by jerks or twitching of single limbs. Bright red continuous flowing. Delirium, or even mania.

IGNATIA : Hæmorrhage from abuse of Chamomile : great despondency, sighing, sobbing, etc.

IODINE : Hæmorrhage with every stool, cutting in abdomen, and pains in loins and small of back.

IPECACUANHA : Constant, profuse bright red flow, or flowing in gushes ; with incessant nausea and vomiting, and cutting pain about the umbilicus.

She is cold and pale, faint, gasping for breath. Hæmorrhages after the abuse of Cinchona. *One of our best helpers after* expulsion of the child or removal of placenta.

KALI CARB. : Hæmorrhage with stitching pains. Guernsey says : "One of the best remedies for post-partum hæmorrhages."

LACHESIS : Paroxysms of pain in right ovarian region, relieved by a gush of blood.

LYCOPodium : Profuse, protracted flowing, partly black, clotted, partly bright red or serum, with labor-like pains until she faints.

MILLEFOLIUM : Profuse, sudden, bright red fluid. Hæmorrhage after great exertion, especially in women phthisical or subject to hæmoptysis. Lilienthal advises "in alternation with China." *A very valuable remedy*, to be studied with Bell., Cinnamon., Ipec., Sabina and Trillium.

NITRIC ACID : Hæmorrhage with violent pressure, as if everything were coming out at the vulva, with pain in small of back, through the hips and down the thighs.

NUX MOSCH. : Dark, thick, *long continued hæmorrhage* (especially after abortion), with dry mouth and tongue, fainting, sleeplessness and hysterical symptoms.

NUX VOMICA : Hæmorrhage with large, difficult stools, or frequent call to stool with small, painful stools or without result.

PHOSPHORUS : Hæmorrhage after difficult labor, in tall, slim, phthisical women with black hair. Constipation.

PLATINA : Hæmorrhage of dark, thick blood, with pain in back extending into both groins, and *excessive sensibilities of the genitals*. Black clots or

fluids, or one thick, black, tarry mass. Sensation (with flowing) as if the body were growing larger in every direction.

PULSATILLA: Intermittent black hæmorrhage with clots, *alternating with labor pains*. Mild, gentle, weeping women, who want the doors and windows open so as to have plenty of fresh air.

RHUS TOX.: Hæmorrhage after a strain or wrench, in rheumatic subjects.

SABINA: Dark red hæmorrhage, with *dark clots in thin watery blood*. Lilienthal says "most frequently bright red." Painless dark hæmorrhage after delivery. Forcing down pain from sacrum to pubes. The least movement increases the flow, but walking diminishes it. "Sabina is used next in frequency to Ipecac." (Guernsey).

SECALE: * Passive hæmorrhage of dark, foetid, thin blood, in feeble cachectic women, who have borne many children; with strong very painful bearing down pains (after pains). Desire for air, does not want to be covered although the body is cold. Hæmorrhage from uterine atony especially after protracted labor.

SEPIA: Plethora, or congestion with a sensation of weight. Pain in right groin; fine darting pains in neck of uterus from below upwards; feels better from drawing up the limbs. Yellow spots on face. Icy cold paroxysms, and flushes of heat; cold feet. Painful "goneness" at pit of stomach. Urine foetid and has sediment as if clay were burned on bottom of the vessel. Constipation.

STRAMONIUM: Threatened puerperal fever; delirium (with hæmorrhage), excessive loquacity,

* We have repeatedly verified these indications with Scale low.

singing and praying. Full of strange absurd ideas. Thinks she sees rats, mice, vermin, snakes, etc., and looks under the bed for them. Drawing pains in the limbs.

SULPHUR : Chronic hæmorrhage ; she seems almost well and is then worse ; so on for days and weeks. Weakness, fainting, unseasonable hunger, flushes of heat ; heat on top of the head ; cold feet, etc.

SULPHUR. ACID : Tremulous sensation all over without trembling, with *passive hæmorrhage*.

TRILLIUM : Active hæmorrhage of *thick, dark, clotted blood* (or rarely bright red flowing), *after confinement or abortion*. Great prostration. Women who habitually flow profusely after parturition. A very frequently useful remedy.

USTILAGO : Chronic passive hæmorrhages. Slow persistent oozing of dark blood, with small black clots ; dark semi-fluid but not watery blood. Uterine inertia.

Hæmorrhages, whether before or after delivery, often tax the courage and skill of the attendant to the utmost ; but a calm, common sense treatment of each case, and a resolute dependence upon the similitum, will carry patient and doctor safely through what might be a most alarming experience should the accoucheur allow himself to be stampeded. We have never lost a case from such a cause after several hundred confinements, although we have been witnesses of terrific and terrifying hæmorrhages arrested by the indicated remedy in various potencies. In a desperate and apparently uncontrollable flooding, however, we should use hot water and plenty of it in a continuous stream against the os uteri. Where vital forces have

seemed exhausted we have used stimulants until *the remedy* (often China or Carbo veg.) could effect reaction. Several women, faint, pale, cold, pulseless, breathless and all but lifeless, we have seen revive after bathing the face freely with brandy and placing a drop or two upon the tongue. But this is purely temporary: do not depend upon stimulants *long* or you will lose your case.

CHAPTER VIII.

FAINING AND EXHAUSTION. PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

Fainting During or After Labor. 1. Acon., Arn., Ars., Carbó. veg., Cham., China, Coff., Digit., Nux v., Ign., Sep., Stram., Verat. alb. 2. Bry., Camph., Cocc., Ign., Lach., Rhus tox.

ACONITE : Violent *palpitation of the heart*. Congestion of the blood to the head ; buzzing in the ears ; pale face on raising up : *after a fright*.

ARNICA : From injuries, fatigue or stitches about the heart. Head hot and body cool.

ARSENICUM : Debility or prostration when the least effort causes fainting : thirst for frequent sips of cold water : wishes to be wrapped up warmly ; pale bloating of face.

BRYONIA : *Fainting fits from the least motion*, even when no effort is required : sighing respiration : thirst for cold water in large quantities.

CAMPHOR : Marble-like coldness in the whole body : very weak pulse. Some prefer the monobromide, where nervous symptoms predominate.

CARBO VEG. : Fainting from weakness, caused by loss of animal fluids ; after sleeping ; after rising in the morning ; much belching of wind or eructation. *Flatulent gastric dyspepsia*.

CHAMOMILLA : Spiteful irritability ; very sensitive to the pains, which cause fainting with vertigo,

dimness of vision, dulness of hearing and nausea ; must have fresh air and water.

CHINA : After loss of blood particularly, or other animal fluids : *ringing in the ears, cold skin, loss of pulse, and cold sweat.*

COCCULUS : Paralyzed feeling in the limbs with trembling ; paralytic weakness, particularly in the lower extremities ; spasmodic pains in the uterus, with nausea and vomiting.

COFFEE : Highly sensitive persons, after a fright, if Aconite fails.

DIGITALIS : *Pulse very slow, thin and irregular,* cold sweat and death-like countenance.

IGNATIA : From grief ; much trembling, sighing and sobbing.

LACHESIS : Great and almost unconquerable sadness and gloom ; dreads society and company ; great and persistent constipation with sensation as if the anus were closed.

NUX VOMICA : After *indulgences at table* ; after vomiting, after stool, after every labor pain ; with congestion of the blood to the head or chest, with trembling.

RHUS TOX. : Retention of urine ; a full bladder but no uneasiness or desire to urinate ; restlessness, especially after midnight ; left sided complaints.

SEPIA : Feet and hands very cold ; flushes of heat ; a distressed empty feeling in pit of stomach.

STRAMONIUM : Fainting spells every day several times a day ; she suddenly falls with pale face and almost imperceptible breathing ; face bloated ; very long continued faints.

VERATRUM ALB. : Fainting from the slightest exertion ; turning in bed ; straining at stool ; retching as if to vomit, etc. ; cold sweat on forehead.

FOR EXHAUSTION COMPARE : Ars., Cocc., Carb., China, Ferr., Iod., Kali carb., Lyc., Mur. ac., Nux v., Rhus tox., Sepia, Stram., Sulph., Verat. alb.

ARSENICUM : A sense of great exhaustion after every effort however small ; chilly, wants to be warmly wrapped up ; cold water is craved but disagrees ; very pale skin ; may be bloated ; great restlessness after midnight.

CALCAREA CARB. : Leuco-phlegmatic women ; much perspiration about the head and upper part of body ; every exertion is fatiguing ; going upstairs causes vertigo ; cold, damp, clammy feet ; the least cold air is unendurable.

CHINA : After hæmorrhage, or other loss of animal fluids ; compare China, preceding section.

FERRUM : Frequent attacks of tremor, alternating with a sensation of weakness as if very weary ; trembling of the whole body ; feeling very weak, even from talking ; wishes to lie down, face and lips very pale, or cheeks fiery red.

IODINE : Pulsation in all the arteries at every muscular effort ; great prostration of strength, so that even talking causes perspiration ; the sensibility of the nervous system is greatly increased.

KALI CARB. : She feels the pulsation of all the arteries even down to her toes ; feeling of emptiness in the whole body as if it were hollow ; the whole body feels heavy and broken down, so that it is only by the greatest effort she can make any exertion.

LYCOPODIUM : While lying in bed she feels as if she would die from weakness ; the lower jaw drops, not being able to keep the mouth shut ; slow breathing through the mouth ; eyes half open ; when walking she is obliged to let her hands hang

down and the bones of her lower extremities are painful ; sudden weakness even while sitting ; red sand in urine ; intestinal flatulence (*Carbo v. gastric flatulence*).

MURIATIC ACID : Great debility with hæmorrhoids, so painful that they can hardly be touched and often bleed ; so weak that she cannot keep up on a pillow but constantly slides down in the bed.

NUX VOMICA : Debility from abuse of coffee, wines, spirituous liquors, or narcotics, or highly seasoned food ; night watching ; cannot walk on account of giving out of the lower extremities ; knees knock together ; wants to lie down all the time ; cannot sleep after three o'clock in the morning ; great sensitiveness to external impressions, noise, talking, strong scents and odors, or bright light ; blue margin around the eyes ; nose looks more pointed and sharp than usual ; face shrunken.

RHUS TOX. : Restlessness relieved for a short time by change of position ; loss of appetite ; cold water disagrees ; compare *Rhus*, preceding section.

SEPIA : Urine deposits a very hard crusty sediment ; anorexia ; compare *Sepia*, preceding section.

STANNUM : Great weakness in larynx and chest, thence all over the body, from talking or reading aloud ; worse after twelve o'clock, noon.

SULPHUR : Frequent weak faint spells, especially from eleven to twelve, every morning ; flushes of heat, cold feet ; heat on top of head.

VERATRUM ALB. : Excessive weakness : is obliged to move very slowly : she can hardly raise her hand and every motion seems to increase the debility ; weak almost imperceptible pulse and thirst for icy cold water ; compare *Veratrum*, preceding section.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

1. Acon., *Actea*, *Bell.*, *Cupr.*, *Gels.*, *Hydroc. ac.*, *Hyosc.*, *Stram.*, *Verat. virid.*

2. Arg. nitr., Arn., Bry., Canth., Cauloph., Caust., Cham., China, *Cicuta*, Cocc., Coff., *Glon.*, Hell., Hydroph., Ign., Ipec., *Kali brom.*, Kali carb., Lach., Merc. s., Nux mosch., Nux v., *Opium*, Phos., Puls., Secale, Tanac., Verat. alb., Zinc.

ACONITE : Hot dry skin, thirst, restlessness, fear of death, cerebral congestion ; *primiparæ with foregoing symptoms and spasmodically contracted* (or perhaps rigid) *os uteri*.

ACTEA : The spasms are preceded by great mental excitement, with visions of objects not present, and are followed by languor, and relaxation of the whole system. The paroxysms are very violent. *Convulsions with spasmodically contracted* (or rigid) *os uteri*.

BELLADONNA : She appears as if stunned ; semi-consciousness and loss of speech ; convulsive movement of the limbs and muscles of the face ; paralysis of the *right side* of the tongue ; difficult deglutition, foam at the mouth ; dilated pupils, red or livid countenance : she may have a pale and cold face with shivering ; fixed or convulsive eyes ; involuntary escape of urine or fæces. Renewal of spasms with every pain ; unconsciousness or more or less tossing between the spasms ; or deep sleep with grimaces, starts, cries and fearful visions ; violent pulsations of the carotids ; jerking and twitching of muscles between the spasms. *Bell. is the chief remedy* and always first to be considered in puerperal convulsions.

CUPRUM MET.: Spasms with *or preceded by violent vomiting*; opisthotonos with every paroxysm, with spreading out of the limbs and opening of the mouth. The spasms begin as cramps in the fingers and toes, or in the whole extremities; or even in the abdomen.

GELSEMIUM: Head feels large, or she has a stupefying occipito-frontal headache, with *great muscular prostration*. She feels and looks stupid, face dark red, speech thick, pulse slow and full, symptoms premonitory of convulsions; albuminuria; rigid os uteri with convulsions or preceding them. Compare. *This drug probably ranks next to Belladonna* in frequency of value.

HYDROCYANIC ACID: She is conscious of a shock passing through her whole body before the spasm. (Compare Helleb.)

HYOSCYAMUS: Bluish face and twitching and jactitation of every muscle of the body, face, eyelids and all. Shrieks, anguish, oppression of the chest, continued delirium or unconsciousness.

STRAMONIUM: *She appears terrified and shrinks back* from every object on opening her eyes; or she looks under the bed for vermin *and reptiles* which she fancies are there. Sardonic grin; stammering or loss of speech. Puffed up red face; loss of consciousness and sensibility; *cries and frightful visions*; laughter, singing, efforts to escape; copious perspiration with the spasms, which are caused or renewed by the sight of bright objects and sometimes by contact.

VERATRUM VIRIDE: Full, hard, quick pulse is characteristic of this drug; cold clammy sweat; convulsions before, during and after labor, especially where mania remains after the con-

vulsions cease. *Furious delirium.* Emotional causes.

Compare also secondly :

ARGENTUM NITRICUM : She has a presentiment of the coming spasm (an aura epileptica?) She is in constant motion from the time she comes out of one spasm until she goes into another. The spasms are violent and preceded by a sensation of expansion of the whole body, but especially of the face and head.

ARNICA : Full strong pulse and during every pain the blood rushes to the head and face ; symptoms of *paralysis of left side* (Bell. right) ; loss of consciousness ; involuntary stool and urine ; head hot and body cool. Abdominal tympanitis after labor.

BRYONIA : After the spasms cease there is full hard pulse, thirst, abdominal tenderness, perspiration, and dry parched lips ; she cannot bear to move or be moved.

CANTHARIS : Bright light on objects, and the sight, sound or use of water causes violent spasms ; dysuria.

CAULOPHYLLUM : Spasms during labor, with very moist genitals and spasmodically contracted os uteri.

CAUSTICUM : Spasms with screams, gnashing of the teeth and violent movements of the limbs.

CHAMOMILLA : Spasms excited by anger ; one red and one pale cheek. Starts and shocks during sleep. Great impatience and disposition to anger.

CHINA : Spasms caused by great loss of blood.

CICUTA : Strange contortions of the body and limbs during the paroxysms, with blue face and frequent interruptions of breathing for a few moments.

COCULUS : Spasms following difficult labor, and those developed by changing the patient's position.

COFFEA : *Extreme excitability* of the nervous system and sleeplessness. Spasms, with cold extremities and grinding of the teeth.

GLONOINE : Spasms, unconsciousness ; face bright red, puffed up ; pulse full and hard ; urine copious and albuminuric ; after protracted and difficult labor.

HELLEBORUS : A shock passes through the brain as if by electricity, followed by spasms.

HYDROPHOBIN : Spasms excited whenever she attempts to drink water, sees it, or hears it in motion (also Canth.), even though she desires it.

IGNATIA : Deep sighing and sobbing, with a strange compressed sensation in the brain. The spasms commence and terminate with groaning and stretching of the limbs. Fright with grief the exciting cause.

IPECACUANHA : Incessant nausea with occasional spasms.

KALI BROMATUM : Advised by Hempel, Hart and others *in material doses*.

KALI CARBONICA : Spasms relieved or passing off by frequent eructations.

LACHESIS : Convulsions particularly violent in the lower extremities, with cold feet, stretching backward of the body and crying out.

MERCURIUS SOL. : Much salivation and driveling ; convulsions, mostly in the extremities.

NUX MOSCHATA : Convulsive motion of the head from behind forward. Hysterical women who faint easily ; drowsy before and after the spasms.

NUX VOMICA : Great torpor of intestinal canal ; irritable disposition, etc.

OPIUM : Sopor with stertorous respiration, which continues from one spasm to another. Incoherent wandering and convulsive rigidity of the body, with red, swollen, hot face. Hot perspiration and insensible pupils. Suppressed labor pains : Opium is one of the chief of the lesser remedies.

PHOSPHORUS : *Previous to the convulsion a sensation of heat rushes up the back into the head.*

PULSATILLA : Face cold, pale and clammy. Loss of consciousness and motion ; stertorous breathing and full pulse. Labor pains deficient, irregular and sluggish. Mild and tearful and wants doors and windows open to get fresh air. After labor.

SECALE : Scrawny, illy nourished women with too feeble labor pains ; violent forcing after pains ; opisthotonos.

TANACETUM VULGARE : When taken to produce abortion often causes convulsions.

VERATRUM ALBUM.: Pallor, collapse, anæmic or violent cerebral congestion with bluish bloated face ; delirium, wild shrieks and tearing of the clothing.

ZINCUM MET.: Eruptions have recently disappeared, even old eruptions ; muscular twitchings ; coma, from cerebral exhaustion, loss of sensation. After failure of the indicated Phosphorus.

Puerperal convulsions have been divided into various kinds upon various principles ; but as these distinctions are purely theoretical, sometimes confusing, and not always based upon scientific facts, we have ignored them. Do not neglect to see that the bladder and rectum are unloaded and if the woman be "at term" the progress of the labor should be assisted by all means at command, even to the use of instruments if the head descends

slowly. But if the time of pregnancy has not expired, *avoid all tampering with the uterus* until certain that therapeutic means will fail to save the maternal life, as all such interference tends to increase the irritation we seek to allay. Above all let peace and calm quiet endeavor prevail ; no confusion in the furniture, action and conversation of the attendants ; let these latter be few and their talk little.

Many authorities advise anæsthetics, and some chloral and bromides in material doses. Richardson mentions morphia and atropine in combination one-eighth to one-ninety-sixth of a grain.

CHAPTER IX.

RETAINED PLACENTA. RETENTION OF URINE.
AFTER PAINS. LOCHIA. ABDOMINAL SORENESS.
UMBILICAL ULCERATION. PENDULOUS ABDOMEN.
CONSTIPATION AND DIARRHŒA.

* FOR RETAINED PLACENTA : *First Pulsatilla* is more frequently indicated and generally useful than all others. Uterine inertia, or *spasmodic retention* ; intermittent flow of blood ; restlessness ; she wants the fresh air admitted and weeps because the labor is not completed.

Also : 1. Bell., Canth., Sabina.

2. Actea, Cauloph., Gels., Gossip., Sec., Sepia.

BELLADONNA : Red face and eyes, great distress and moaning : great *heat and dryness of the vagina* ; profuse flow of hot blood, which speedily coagulates : the slightest jar of the bed causes great suffering.

CANTHARIS : Burning pain in the pelvis and back ; fever, vomiting, great anguish and distress ; swelling of the lips of the os uteri.

SABINA : Intense after pains, notwithstanding the retained placenta, with discharge of fluid blood and clots in equal parts with every pain. Pain, or uneasy bad feeling from sacrum and pubes and a slight sensation as of motion in the abdomen.

* Compare Hour-glass Contractions, page 182.

Finally compare :

ACTEA : Rheumatic women ; distressing tearing pain in uterine region ; no uterine action.

CAULOPHYLLUM : Spasmodic retention.

GELSEMIUM : Retained placenta with cutting pains in the lower abdomen running upward and upward and backward.

GOSSIPIMUM : Retained placenta, especially after abortion or premature labor.

SECALE : Constant sensation of bearing down ; it seems (to her) too constant and strong to be effectual ; passive hæmorrhage ; the parts seem relaxed and there is an absence of uterine action.

SEPIA : Little sharp shooting pains in the cervix uteri, sometimes with burning.

If the uterus is followed down and contracted by a hand, steadily, gently and firmly pressing down and back during the second stage of labor, retained placenta are rare. Nor do we believe that such cases should be left to nature and the indicated remedy indefinitely ; when the placenta is not repelled *under influence of the indicated remedy* within an hour or so remove it by hand. We practice and advise Crede's Method of expressing the placenta.

FOR RETENTION OF URINE (after delivery) :

1. Ars., Caust., Hyosc.

2. Arn., Bell., Canth., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Secale, Sepia, Stram., Sulph.

ARSENICUM : No sensation as of desire to urinate, or inconvenience from a long retention : *we rely upon this drug* and rarely have to employ any other.

CAUSTICUM : Retention of urine with frequent and urgent tenesmus ; occasionally a few drops pass involuntarily.

HYOSCYAMUS : Retention of urine with constant pressure in the bladder.

Also :

ARNICA : Retention with urging to urinate and a *bruised sore feeling*.

BELLADONNA : The urine only passed in drops, without pain.

* **CANTHARIS** : *Great desire* to urinate, with cutting burning pains in the bladder or urethra. Complete retention or very painful dripping of urine. The remedy for painful retention next to Caust.

LYCOPodium : Retention of urine with *violent pain in the back*, coming on in paroxysms ; when she can urinate the back is better, but when the flow of urine is checked the backache is worse.

NUX VOMICA : Painful and ineffectual desire to urinate : *frequent urging to stool* : where Canth. seems indicated and fails, Nux is often successful.

PULSATILLA : Retention of urine with heat, redness and soreness of the hypogastrium externally, which is painful to the touch.

SECALE : Dr. Marsden recommends this drug in 10 drop doses of the mother tincture for retention of urine after confinement. It is more applicable to suppression than to retention.

STRAMONIUM : Retention (or more probably *suppression*) of urine with a sensation as if the urethra were too narrow. Although she strains violently only a few drops are passed (because the bladder is

* There has been a tendency of late years to discard Canth., and use Apis in its stead, a very grave error. Apis and Stram. correspond to suppression of urine and their action refers to the kidney more than the bladder ; while Cantharides produces (and cures) retention of the already secreted urine, and rarely profoundly affects the kidney.

empty). Or, she passes no urine and suffers no painful sensation.

SEPIA AND SULPHUR : Chronic retention of urine after confinement.

We cannot endorse the advice given by at least two homœopathic accoucheurs, that the catheter should be used without any drug trial whatever in every case of retention of urine. We never drew water but for two women after labor, and one had been delivered by another physician with inconceivable brutality after a long labor, marked by colossal blunders.

FOR AFTER PAINS.

1. *Arn.*, Cauloph., *Cham.*, *Morph. acet.*, Secale, *Viburn.*

2. Actea, Bell., Bry., *Coff.*, Cupr. acet., *Cupr. ars.*, Ferr., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Kali carb., *Nux v.*, Puls., Rhus tox., Sabina, Sepia, Sulph., Sulph. ac., *Xanthox.*

* ARNICA : If this drug is given promptly after the close of labor, after pains may often be entirely averted, or at least held in check.

CAULOPHYLLUM : Spasmodic pains in the lower abdomen, sometimes extending into the groins; after protracted and exhausting labors particularly.

CHAMOMILLA : Very distressing after pains, she feels that she cannot bear them. She wishes to get away from herself and is ill-natured and irritable. Dark lochia. Thirst. Desire for fresh air. *One of our best remedies* for this condition.

MORPHIA ACET. : This drug is highly recommended in the 2X trituration by Dr. Marsden. We have used it empirically many times with fewer

* We have frequently had women to whom Arnica was given after labor say to us, "Every time I take that medicine it seems to stop the after pains for a while."

failures than with any drugs excepting Chamomilla and Viburnum.

SECALE : Thin, scrawny, elderly women who have *borne many children*. A prolonged, pressing, forcing, labor-like pain, frequently repeated. Thin brown lochia. Although she feels cold she does not want to be covered.

VIBURNUM OPULUS : Violent cramp-like after pains. Hysterical nervous women.

Also :

ACTEA : *Low-spirited*, sleepless, restless women, very sensitive to impressions and feels her pains very keenly : (Compare Cham.)

BELLADONNA : Pains come on and go off very suddenly and are severely forcing, as if the contents of the pelvis would be forced through the vulva. She cannot endure noise, light, or a jar of the bed. She complains that *the lochia is hot*.

BRYONIA : After pains excited by the least motion, even by taking a deep inspiration ; she wants to lie perfectly quiet. Splitting headache. Dry lips and mouth and throat.

COFFEA : Sleeplessness. Very distressing pains which she feels acutely.

CUPRUM ACET. : Terrible cramping pains which often produce cramps of the extremities, including the fingers and toes.

CUPRUM ARS. : This drug is highly recommended by Dr. Marsden ; it seems to resemble Cupr. acet. and Viburnum.

FERRUM : Violent labor-like pains in the loins and abdomen, with discharge of partly fluid and partly clotted blood ; full hard pulse ; frequent short shuddering headache and vertigo. Feeble women with fiery red faces.

GELSEMIUM : Severe pains running upward and backward ; she seems to have lost control of her muscular movements.

HYOSCYAMUS : Much jerking and twitching of various parts of the body ; she is delirious. The pains are spasmodic.

IGNATIA : Much sighing, sadness and despondency with after pains.

KALI CARB. : Stitching, shooting pains. Pains in the back shooting down into the gluteal region or hips.

NUX VOMICA : Aching pains. Every pain produces desire to go to stool ; or sensation in the rectum as of something there to be evacuated. Sore feeling *in the uterine region*, so that she dreads to be moved or disturbed in any way. *Irritability*. Desire to have the room warm and to be well covered.

PULSATILLA : Mild, tearful disposition. The pains become worse toward evening. Thirstlessness. Bad taste in the mouth. She feels uncomfortable if the room is moderately warm and wants the doors and windows open and plenty of fresh air. Restlessness. Changeable feeling, now better now worse.

RHUS TOX. : Pains worse at night with great restlessness ; they last sometimes all night and there is not much pain during the day. Frequent change of position gives temporary relief. Likes a warm room and covering.

SABINA : Pains from sacrum to pubes. With every pain discharge of fluid and clotted blood. Pains sometimes from back and sacrum to thighs.

SEPIA : Constant sensation of weight in the anus ; pain shooting upward in the vagina. Pains

felt mostly in her back ; severe forcing or bearing down occurring in paroxysms in the back.

SULPHUR : Lochia scanty. She feels badly in the abdomen although the pains are in the uterine region exclusively. Bleeding, itching, sore hæmorrhoids. Flashes of heat ; weak faint spells. Soles of feet either cold or burning hot.

SULPHURIC ACID : Great general weakness. Sense of trembling all over without actual trembling.

XANTHOXYLUM : This drug is warmly recommended for after pains by Prof. O. B. Gause and others. Spare habit, nervous temperament and delicate organization seem more particularly to call for this drug.

VARIATION OF THE LOCHIA.

Lochia, Acrid : Bapt., *Carbol. ac.*

Lochia, Acrid, Watery : Con.

Lochia, Aggravated by the least jar : Bell.

Lochia, Aggravated by the least Motion : Bry.

Lochia, Reproduced by Motion and Relieved by Rest : Eriger.

Lochia, Aggravated by Eating and Drinking : Colocynth.

Lochia, Aggravated by a Warm Room : Puls.

Lochia, aggravated when Child nurses : Ferr., Phelland., Silic.

Lochia, Aggravated at night with Inflammation of the genitals : Merc. s.

Lochia, Black, (Clotted) : Bell., Kreas., Plat., Crocus.

Lochia, Brown : Carbo. veg., Secale.

Lochia, Cadaverous : Stram.

Lochia, Cheesy : China.

Lochia, Corroding : Bell., *Carbo. an.*, Kreas., Lilium, Sepia, Sil.

Lochia, Causing Debility : Rhus tox., Sulph. ac., *Trill.*

Lochia, Dark : Cham., Secale.

Lochia, Dark and Stringy : *Crocus*. (Pus-like or mucous strings) Kali b.

Lochia, Foetid : Bapt., Carbol. ac., China, Lach., *Secale*, *Sepia*.

Lochia, Hot : Bell.

Lochia, Ichorous : Rhus tox.

Lochia, Intermittent : *Kreas.*, Plat.

Lochia, Milk-like : Calc. carb., Puls.

Lochia, Offensive : Acon., *Bell.*, *Carb. an.*, Carbo. veg., *Kreas.*, Nux v., Rhus tox., Secale, Sepia.

Lochia, Pale at first, then bloody : Calc. carb.

Lochia, Profuse : Acon., Bry., Carbol. ac., China, Coff., *Con.*, Eriger., Hep., Millef., *Plat.*, *Rhus tox.* Secale, *Trill.*, Ustil.

Lochia, Profuse and Too Long : Asar., Bry. *Calc. carb.*, *Croc.*, Eriger., Hep., *Plat.*, Puls Rhus tox., Secale, Senec., *Trill.*, Ustil.

Lochia, Profuse, Too Long and Corrosive : Lilium.

Lochia, Profuse, In gushes : Plat.

Lochia, Too Long : Aur. met., Carb. an., China, Merc. s., *Nux mos.*, Rhus tox.

Lochia, Too long : Thin, offensive, excoriating : Bell.

Lochia, Too Long in habitually profuse menstruators : Calc. carb.

Lochia, Too Long, oozing passively : Cauloph., Ustil.

Lochia, Too Long, Bloody : Cauloph.

Lochia, Purulent : Calc. carb., China, Merc. s., Sepia.

Lochia, Red : Calc. carb., Cauloph., (Bry. *bright*, Acon. *deep*).

Lochia, Scanty : Acon., Secale, Stram., Sulph.

Lochia, Scanty and Offensive in high livers : Nux v.

Lochia, Scanty and Milky : Puls.

Lochia, Scanty, Too Long, black and clotted : Plat.

Lochia, Suppressed : Acon., Actea, Alect., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Cauloph., China, Colocynth, Hedeoma, Hyosc., Millef., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Secale, Stram., Tereb., Verat. alb., Verat. virid., Zinc.

Lochia, Suppressed, followed by diarrhœa, colic, toothache, etc. : Cham.

Lochia, Suppressed from anger : Colocynth.

Lochia, Suppressed, from cold (and damp, Dulc.): Acon., Actea, Verat. virid.

Lochia, Suppressed, from fright (or grief, Ignat.): Opium.

Lochia, Suppressed, with child-bed fever (or threatened): Acon., Secale, Stram., Verat. virid.

Lochia, Suppressed, with spurious peritonitis : Verat. virid.

Lochia, Suppressed, with splitting headache : Bry.

Lochia, Suppressed, with colic, tympanites and diarrhœa : Colocynth.

Lochia, Ceasing almost, only to return and so alternates : Kreas.

Lochia, Thin : Bell., Carbo. an., Lach., Rhus tox., Secale.

Lochia, Viscid : Crocus.

Lochia, White : Puls., Sepia, Sulph.

ACONITUM : Lochia, suppressed (or too scanty) with *distress in abdomen, chest, and head*, from local congestion (compare Verat. virid). Fever, thirst, restlessness, fearfulness. Sharp cutting pains in the tender abdomen.

ARSENICUM : Offensive acrid watery lochia, with fever, prostration, restlessness, thirst and threatening toxæmia.

* BAPTISIA : Very offensive and acrid lochia with debility, prostration and delirium.

BELLADONNA : Offensive hot lochia. Flushed face and injected eyeballs ; delirium and frightful visions. Pain in the uterine region coming and going suddenly. Drowsiness, or she is half awake and half asleep ; or she does not sleep sound and is not refreshed by her sleep. Very sensitive to even a jar of the bed ; great tenderness of the abdomen.

BRYONIA : Suppression of the lochia with sensation as if the head would burst. The least motion aggravates her suffering. Dry mouth and lips. Profuse lochia with burning pains in uterine region. Thirst for large draughts at a time.

CALCAREA CARB. : Lochia lasts too long in women who habitually menstruate too profusely ; milky lochia.

CAULOPHYLLUM : Lochia lasts too long and is too long bloody, oozing passively from relaxed uterine vessels ; great exhaustion.

† CHAMOMILLA : Suppression of lochia followed

* In threatening puerperal toxæmia or fever it may be difficult to differentiate between *Ars.* and *Bapt.* As a generality it may be said, *Ars.* has more restlessness, while *Bapt.* has more delirium.

† Both Chamomilla and Coffea are drugs more useful *in* and *above* the 30th dilution than in any lower potency.

by colic, diarrhœa, and headache; irritable and impatient; thirst; redness of one cheek while the other is pale.

COFFEA: Profuse lochia with exalted nervous sensibility and great wakefulness.

COLOCYNTHUS: Suppression of lochia with violent colic, or from anger; tympanitic abdomen and diarrhœa. Aggravation after eating and drinking; great restlessness.

CARBO ANIMALIS: Lochia too long; thin, offensive, excoriating discharge with numbness of the limbs.

CROCUS: Lochial discharge in dark strings; sensation of motion in the much distended abdomen.

DULCAMARA: Lochia suppressed by cold or damp, and the milk greatly diminished.

ERIGERON: The least motion excites a return of the bloody lochia, which is relieved by rest.

HYOSCYAMUS: *Delirious jerking of the muscles.* She says she is being drugged or poisoned, very suspicious.

IGNATIA: After abuse of Chamomile tea; if produced by fright or grief with sighing and sobbing.

KREASOTE: Very offensive, excoriating lochia. The discharge almost ceases, when it becomes much more profuse and again almost disappears and anon returns, etc.

MERC. SOL.: Discharge worse at night with some swelling and inflammation of the genitals. *Groins sore and swollen.*

NUX VOMICA: Scanty and offensive lochia in women accustomed to high living. *Frequent calls to stool and to urinate, with scalding urine; soreness*

in uterine region : she does not wish to move or be disturbed ; wants to be warm.

OPIUM : Lochia suppressed from a fright, with sopor.

PLATINA : A little black clotted discharge remains a long time ; genitals very tender ; she cannot endure the usual napkins ; intermittent discharge in gushes ; very changeable sensations ; cannot bear a warm room.

PULSATILLA : The milk has suddenly dried up ; the lochia scanty and milky ; feverish but no thirst.

RHUS TOX. : Lochia lasts too long and is thin and ichorous, and offensive as it becomes occasionally bloody. She is well nigh exhausted ; shooting pains up the rectum ; restless at night, must change position often and finds relief by it.

SECALE : Offensive, thin, scanty or profuse very dark lochia in thin scrawny women, or those who have many children ; painless discharge or (more often) ; *prolonged bearing down pains, very severe and often recurring.*

SEPIA : Foetid odor ; characteristic excoriating lochia with little sharp pains in the uterine neck ; distressing bearing down in the back.

SILICEA : Pure blood flows every time the child nurses ; after pains in the hips ; sometimes excoriating discharge.

STRAMONIUM : Mind full of strange absurd but strongly marked ideas ; thinks she sees rats and mice under the bed and looks to find them ; lochia having a cadaverous odor.

SULPHUR : The discharge causes a sensation of weakness, and she has hot flushes ; perspiration ; heat of the soles of the feet (or her feet are cold all the time) ; sore bleeding itching piles.

ABDOMINAL SORENESS.

For this distressing and sometimes alarming sequela of labor use *Hamamelis* internally and *locally in hot water*.

Compare also : Arn., Colocynth., Con., Mur ac., Plumb., Rhus tox., Ruta, Sulph.

* For Cracks on the Abdominal Surface : Hep., Sepia, Sil., Sulph.

For Umbilical Ulceration : 1. Ars. 2. Apis, Lach., Lyc., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

For Pendulous Abdomen : 1. Bell., Croc., Plat., Podoph., Sepia, Secale. 2. Calc. carb., China, Colocynth., Kali carb., Nux v., Viburn. op.

ALVINE DISCHARGES.

For treatment of the usual constipation or the more rare diarrhoea of lying-in women, compare what has been said under these headings in our first chapter, bearing the following in mind.

For Constipation (*after confinement*) : 1. *Æscul.*, Podoph., Phyt. 2. Nux v., Opium, Sulph.

For Diarrhoea (*after confinement*) : 1. Hyosc., Rheum., Secale. 2. Ant. crud., Dulc., Phos. ac., Puls.

* Compare same rubric, page.

CHAPTER X.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND SPURIOUS PERITONITIS.

PUERPERAL INSANITY. MILK LEG.

PELVIC CELLULITIS.

For Puerperal Metritis : 1. Acon., Apis., Verat., vir. 2. Arn., Bell., (Calend. when extensive lacerations cause a primary inflammation) Iod., Merc. s., Puls., Nux v., Stram., Terebinth.

Puerperal Peritonitis : 1. Acon., Apis, Cham., Coloc., Puls., Terebinth., Verat. vir. 2. Bell, Bry., Merc. s., Nux v., Rhus tox.

Uterine Putrescence : 1. Bapt., Carbo. veg., Secale. 2. Ars., Carbol. ac., Kreas., Salicylic ac., Sulph., Ustil.

Puerperal Typhoid : 1. Ars., Bapt., Bry., Chin. ars., Mur. ac., Phos. ac., Rhus tox., Terebinth. 2. Arn., Bell., China, Stram.

Puerperal Ovaritis : 1. Apis, Bell., Lach., Merc. sol., Podoph. 2. Con., Plat., Puls., Sabina.

Particular Indications :

ACONITUM : General *inflammatory* action with shiverings, * rigors, chattering teeth, and tenderness of the whole abdomen ; followed by intense and continued heat, thirst, short breathing ; headaches

* Dr. Eaton thinks Arsen. should be given during the rigors and Acon. exhibited only when the reaction is established, as shown by fever, thirst, etc.

all over, with swimming sensation, forcing her to turn to the right ; she feels as though the bed were turning around, and inclines to lie on the right side. She speaks and acts horridly, and is *peevish, fretful, apprehensive*, vigilant and anxious. Loathing of food, and the odor from it often nauseates her. *Pulse hard and quick.* Flying, stitching, sharp, cutting, burning pains here and there all over the bowels with occasional flatulency ; urinates often with shudderings. Thin watery painful diarrhœa ; lochia suppressed, mammæ lax and empty. Says Dr. O. P. Baehr, "*Aconite cannot be too highly praised for puerperal fever* where no appearance exists of mechanical injuries," and the above symptoms supervene.

APIS : Restlessness from a fine rough, red, stinging rash ; breathing hurried and difficult, feeling as though she could not breathe ; excited and anxious ; wants to get up every few moments, and then drops back again ; is uneasy and fears death ; seems disposed to scold, but gets confused ; complains that she cannot collect her ideas ; head feels stupid ; dull stinging burning pain in the abdomen with rumbling and uneasy distention, accompanied by a feeling as of approaching diarrhœa ; bearing down feeling with heat and dry burning of vagina ; suppression of lochia. Downward pressure from the abdomen upon uterus and ovaries with moaning and muttering ; hysterical laughing and crying.

ARNICA : Particularly in primiparæ who have suffered dystocia, bruises, retained placenta (or *placental shreds*), and have *foul odorous lochia*. Mostly cases from the first to fifth day. Severe chill throughout the whole body, hands and feet cold, head and face hot ; no thirst ; yawning and

sleepless until after midnight, yawning and nausea and bruised feeling, itching and tingling down the back and lower limbs, with shiverings in streaks down the back and thighs, fever after a long chill, lasting until late in the evening, with sour sweats towards morning; tongue rough and heavily coated; ropy saliva and sour breath; frequent flushes of heat to chest and face, with anguish and oppressed breathing and abdominal soreness; sudden starts in sleep as if frightened, sleep restless and full of dreams, waking up tired and tremulous; dizzy on raising the head, flashes of heat from the uterus through the abdomen to the stomach, creating nausea and even vomiting. Abdomen tympanitic.

ARSENICUM ALB.: Burning, throbbing, lancinating pains in the abdomen. Great restlessness, want of sleep, anguish with fear of death, and sudden extreme prostration; sunken countenance, sallow or livid complexion. Burning heat, and thirst; dry parched lips; vesicles on the lips and face; nausea and vomiting, dizziness, headache, delirium; small, feeble, intermittent pulse. Dr. Eaton recommends the iodide of arsenic.

BAPTISIA: Puerperal fever or septicæmia from absorption of purulent matters, *with typhoid symptoms: fætid lochia, with much prostration*. Abdomen distended, fullness, flatulence, and rumbling; feels as if vomiting would relieve; sharp shooting pains in the bowels, urine scanty and dark red; oppressed breathing; delirium.

BELLADONNA: Fever marked by frequent alternations of chill, heat, and perspiration; or frequently the patient will be chilly for some time over the chest, shoulders, back and limbs; then hot; then chilly again. Sharp, quick, electric-

like intermittent pains, bearing down with an involuntary straining force ; she says, "I can't help it." Sensitive to *light, noise, motion, jarring the bed or walking heavily disturbs her very much.* Delirious, furious, nervously excited, mind wanders, urine and milk diminished ; urine passed involuntarily and offensive. After fright, mortification, chagrin, cold and hard labor. She draws up her limbs every few moments to relieve the abdominal tension. Fleishy women, angular in their motions, language and thoughts. Abdomen distended. Headache and red face. Difficult deglutition. Sleeplessness. Lochia (suppressed) or scanty, *watery, slimy and offensive.* Breasts swollen and inflamed ; or flaccid and empty. Constipation or slimy diarrhoea. Lilienthal says, "If Bell. be insufficient try Hyosc."

BRYONIA : *High fever, nearly or quite equal over the whole body, with great thirst ; sensitive to motion,* often screaming when moved from side to side ; irritable, irascible and moodish ; stitching, burning pains in the abdomen, particularly on pressure ; cough, splitting headache and red cheeks. Lochia suppressed. Perspiration in short spells on single parts of the body. Constipation.

CALENDULA : After *instrumental labors,* when the cervix uteri or perineum are lacerated. Where the vulva has been long distended and the parts are tumefied and lacerated. Chill without thirst, fever with thirst, and aching all over. If Arnica *seems indicated and fails* try Calendula and compare also carefully Hypericum.

CARBO VEG. : Threatening uterine putrescence ; foetid lochia. Collapse in the last stages of puerperal disease. In the last extremity *a potency of Carbo veg.* will often bridge a terrible chasm.

CARBOLIC ACID : High fever alternating with oft recurring chills of short duration, followed by profuse sweat with restlessness ; increased tenderness over the uterine region and right iliac fossa ; pulse filiform ; involuntary diarrhoeac stools of great foetor : lochia foetid or suppressed ; *worse in the afternoon ; right-sided pains.*

CHAMOMILLA : A fit of anger induced the disease ; mammæ flaccid and empty ; whitish diarrhoea ; scanty lochia. Abdomen distended and sensitive. Colic like labor pains. General heat and great thirst. Excessive irritability and impatience. (Compare Bry. and Nux.) Urine pale and abundant.

CHINA : Useful in late stages of puerperal typhoid, and after cases marked by excessive hæmorrhagic (or other) discharges.

CHINA ARSEN. : Advised by Dr. Baehr for extreme prostration, muttering delirium, grasping at flecks, involuntary stools.

COLOCYNTHUS : Disease caused by violent chagrin. Severe colicky pains causing her to bend double, with great restlessness : feeling in the whole abdomen as if the parts were squeezed between stones. Delirium alternating with sopor. Hot head, red face, glistening eyes, dry heat, hard, full, quick pulse.

CONIUM : Puerperal ovaritis. Aching in the uterine region. Vertigo. Intermittent urination. Irregular pulse.

IODIUM : Puerperal metritis characterized by a low, persistent grade of fever, and feeble pulse. Acute pain and inflammation of the breasts developed from the uterine trouble. Kali iod. is sometimes preferable upon similar indications, especially if a syphilitic taint be suspected.

KREASOTE : Stiches in the vagina, proceeding from the abdomen, causing her to start at every pain. *Uterine putrescence ; lochia putrid, excoriating and intermittent ; stools also putrid ; urine fœtid, clouded and brown.* Abdomen distended and tense like a drum : labor-like pains in the abdomen : drawing in the upper abdomen extending to the small of the back and pressing forward towards the lumbar vertebræ, with flushes of heat in the face and palpitation of the heart. Painful cold sensation in the abdomen. Loss of memory ; thinks she is well.

LACHESIS : Unconsciousness with purple countenance. Lochia fœtid, urine suppressed. *Abdomen swollen and sensitive.* She is constantly lifting up the bed-clothes because their pressure causes an uneasy sensation in the uterine region. Pain in the uterus relieved for a time by a flow of blood, but soon returning. Aggravation after sleeping. Constipation and history of ovarian affections.

MERCURIUS VIVUS : *Puerperal* metritis (or *peritonitis* especially). Lancinating, boring or pressing pains in the uterine and genital regions. Abdomen, especially the pit of the stomach, very sensitive. Moist, soft tongue, showing the imprint of the teeth. Intense thirst and profuse sweat day and night without relief. Worse all night, but especially before midnight. Bloody slimy diarrhœa.

MURIATIC ACID : Puerperal typhoid ; where China or China ars. fail.

NUX VOMICA : Bruised sensation referred to the cervix uteri. Heaviness and burning in the genitals and abdomen. Lochia suppressed or too profuse and *offensive with violent pains* in the small of the back. Frequent desire to urinate, with scalding burning pain. Constipation, or rectal irrita-

bility. Nausea and desire to vomit, or actual emesis. Spasmodic pains in the arms and legs which "go to sleep." *Dull headache*, red face, *vertigo*, dimness of sight, ringing in the ears, fainting turns. Aggravation in the morning.

PLATINA: Painful sensitiveness and continual pressure in the region of the mons veneris and genitals, she cannot bear the touch of the napkin. Voluptuous tingling in the abdomen and vulva. Profuse, thick, black, bloody lochia. Puerperal ovaritis.

PHOSPHORIC ACID: Puerperal typhoid. Great debility; sinking condition with irregular intermittent pulse. Profuse sweats. Indifference to everything, low delirium, dullness of the head. Coldness of the extremities. Meteoristic distention of the uterus. Dr. J. H. Woodbury says: "With the above symptoms I have seen it of most decided service, in some cases rescuing patients when in an apparently hopeless condition."

PULSATILLA: *Milk and lochia suppressed*, or at all events abnormal. Towards night more pain, more thirst, *more despondency*, more very severe after-pains, with dull, aching pains in the back. Small pulse even though the fever be high, causing a burning skin, followed by profuse sweat often cool and clammy or sticky, with a soft flabby feel of the flesh. Some cough towards evening with spitting of stringy mucus. Urinates often with some disposition to diarrhoea. Palpitation of the heart with trembling of the hands and voice. Sight and hearing impaired. She starts and twitches in her sleep, often moans and awakes somewhat bewildered. Has a gnawing feeling in her stomach as if hungry, but when she eats her stomach aches and she has

nausea and even vomiting. Abdomen tender to touch ; flatulent colicky pains about the umbilicus ; pains cutting through the pelvis from back to front. Not only foetid flatus from the bowel but also loud reports from the uterus, with a feeling of weight, pressure and fullness. Dry, burning heat in the vagina and uterus with thick offensive discharge causing much itching and general irritability. Feet jerk and tingle and "go to sleep." She wants them rubbed frequently. She lies on her back either awake or asleep. Sleep restless and full of dreams ; she wakes often much disturbed and is soon asleep again. Sweat during sleep. Easily chilled, hands, feet, and forehead often icy cold. Says Dr. O. P. Baehr, "Its attacks are not violent like those of Acon., Gels., or Verat. virid., but they often creep on slowly, mildly and stealthily but surely. . . . The changes in a Pulsatilla puerperal fever are very numerous : one hour you may fancy your patient better, when in another she is alarmingly prostrated. She may sleep and eat, talk and sit up in bed one day, and need the doctor three times the next. Stick to Puls., and all will be right."

RHUS TOX : Puerperal peritonitis or typhoid. Cool skin and high pulse, or low pulse and hot skin ; apathetic and stupid ; lochia offensive and intermittent ; milk vanishes ; restlessness ; she changes position often which affords a few moments' relief ; loss of power of the lower extremities. *Tongue dry, with red tip.*

SABINA : Puerperal ovaritis.

SALICYLIC ACID : Uterine putrescence ; high fever and excessive sensitiveness to jar or motion. Rheumatic tendencies ; compare with Carb. ac. and Kreas.

SECALE : Uterine putrescence ; *brownish, offensive* lochia. Burning fever interrupted by shaking chills ; small sometimes intermitting pulse ; abdomen distended but not very painful ; pain at the pit of the stomach, vomiting of decomposed matter ; offensive diarrhœa ; urine suppressed ; bed-sores which tend to become gangrenous. Quiet delirium, or wild desire to get out of bed. Terrible forcing, bearing down after pain.

STRAMONIUM : Mental excitement and delusions very marked ; thinks rats and mice are under the bed and looks to find them ; thinks that she lies doubled or cross-wise in the bed ; the head is jerked up from the pillow and falls back again. Puerperal metritis.

SULPHUR : Vulva excoriated by the discharges ; after improvement (under other remedies) she grows worse again.

TEREBINTHINA : General languor and weakness ; high fever, quick pulse with frequent headache and a sensation of dryness of the mucous surfaces ; *excessive meteoristic distention of the abdomen* ; frequent colic and rumbling in the bowels. Strangury or complete suppression of urine.

USTILAGO : Urine and stools dark and offensive ; aching of the womb ; lochia profuse, dark, bloody and offensive.

VERATRUM VIRIDE : *Sudden attack* (often absolutely instantaneous) *of a chill or nervous chilliness and shuddering, with nausea* ; followed by an intense fever, characterized by a full, hard, quick bounding pulse and much oppression in the chest ; congestion of the lungs and the head ; spasmodic twitching and restlessness ; sudden suppression of the lochia ; sudden severity is the char-

acteristic of *Veratrum viride*; profuse cool long-lasting sweat; delirium. This is certainly among the first drugs to be considered in every case of puerperal fever.

The following drugs are also advised: *Canth.*, *Coff.*, *Gels.*, *Hyosc.*, *Kali chlo.*

Dr. Marsden and Dr. Eaton place great confidence in the methodical use of Quinine, in conjunction with other drugs. The former advises the $\frac{1}{10}$ trituration and the latter 2 grains of the crude drug.

HYGIENIC: Observe excessive cleanliness; let the patient be kept clean by sponging with hot water and alcohol; frequent changes of clothing, well aired and hot from the stove. Secure free ventilation at all hazards; allow cooling drinks freely, of which milk is the chief: no stimulants.

FOR SPURIOUS PERITONITIS: *Verat. viride* is the chief remedy and usually the only one needed (compare the preceding indications). Should it fail however,

Compare also: 1. *Acon.*, *Actea*, *Bell.*, *Gels.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ign.*, *Nux v.*, *Opium*, *Puls.*, *Spig.*, *Zinc. val.*

2. *Cham.*, *Coff.*, *Coloc.*, *Cupr.*, *Ipec.*, *Kali carb.*, *Lach.*, *Phos.*

PUERPERAL INSANITY.

FOR MANIA: 1. *Actea*, *Bell.*, *Hyosc.*, *Plat.*, *Stram.*, *Sulph.*, *Verat. alb.*, *Verat. viride.*

2. *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Cann. indic.*, *China*, *Gelsem.*, *Glom.*, *Petrol.*

FOR MELANCHOLIA: 1. *Actea*, *Aur.*, *Helon.*, *Kali carb.*, *Verat. alb.*

2. *Ign.*, *Lach.*, *Lilium*, *Puls.*, *Zinc.*

ACONITUM: After fright or anger; fear of

death, of strangers, of getting up ; intense anxiety ; reproaches others for mere trifles.

ACTEA : Declares she will go crazy : a terrible gloom oppresses her and she is suspicious, indifferent, *taciturn*, and tends to suicide ; irritable, the least thing makes her angry and destructive.

ARSENICUM : Weakness with nausea ; alternations of hot and cold. Intense restlessness with rapid emaciation. *Anæmic patients with suicidal tendencies*. A sagacious alienist remarks "Aurum is often given in melancholia where Arsenicum is the remedy."

AURUM : Very unhappy ; continual thought of suicide ; memory and intellect weak ; sleepless day and night ; prays all the time and says she is not fit for this world, which idea leads to suicidal broodings.

*BELLADONNA : Desire to escape or hide herself ; paroxysms of rage or fury. *Sleepless nights*, fear of ghosts. Desires others to kill her that she may be out of her misery ; moaning ; merry, but quarrelsome ; spits and bites at any one ; starts as if affrighted at any approach, or else imbecile stupor ; she acts as if stunned ; the former (active) condition means *Bell. high*, the latter (depressed mentality) requires a low dilution to reach it.

* Hyosc., Bell., and Stram. should be studied together, and may almost be said to represent three stages or phases of a single pathological condition. Under *Hyosc.*, we find a congestive, or almost inflammatory condition, which produces loquacity and mania in fits of short duration. In *Bell.*, we see the continued delirious rage and fury of an active inflammation at its height ; or the stupor of the post-inflammatory paralysis, while in *Stram.*, the long continued cerebral lesion has produced a mania, which, in the violence of its unreasoning mental choros, more nearly resembles hydrophobia than any thing else.

CANNABIS INDIC.: Catalepsy; she imagines she is the Queen or the Virgin Mary; distances and times exaggerated, and she becomes violently maniacal if left in darkness.

CHINA: Anæmia and nervous irritability from loss of blood; delirium with illusions and hallucinations; anxiety and longing for death, or else indifference and apathy.

GELESEMIIUM: Stupid as if intoxicated, with low muttering delirium; sees demons; fright, despondency; passive congestion.

GLONOINE: Stupidity and muttering delirium.

HELONIAS: Melancholia with sub-involution, uterine displacement, atonic leucorrhœa, etc.

* HYOSCYAMUS: Loquacity and jolly mania with transient fits of frenzy. *She does not know her relatives* (Continually calls for those who stand beside her.) Complains of being poisoned and will neither eat, drink nor take medicine on that account; complete loss of sense and modesty; she throws off the bedding and other clothing and desires to go naked; she calls for her husband to come and go to bed with her; this drug is *second to none* in puerperal mania.

IGNATIA: Persistent tearful or silent melancholy; she desires solitude; when the child is still born or dies soon after birth.

KALI CARB.: Great sadness, weeps much and is afraid that she is going to die; absence of mind, seems at a loss to know how to begin to say or do what she wishes; makes several attempts but is finally compelled to give it up; flatulently distended abdomen; thirst or restlessness.

LACHESIS: Mania with loquacity; more often

melancholy with delusions that she is dead, or about to die ; follows *Ars.* or *Bapt.* well.

LILIUM : Religious mania, with hurried speech and actions, and anxiety about her salvation ; irritable and impatient ; melancholy with great apprehension. Left-sided affections, particularly the ovary. Active uterine congestion with palpitation of the heart.

PETROLEUM : Strange delusions, thinks there is another baby in bed with her requiring attention ; or thinks she has a third leg or arm ; sharp pains shooting up the dorsal spine into the occiput.

PLATINA : Voluptuous crawling up and about the genitals ; very haughty, looks down very disdainfully upon her attendants ; black tarry discharge from the vagina.

PULSATILLA : *Sad, weeping mood* yet yields readily to persuasion and smiles even through her tears ; *taciturn.* When closing her eyes sees pictures and all sorts of strange sights and hears operatic airs ; difficult breathing after slight emotions.

* STRAMONIUM : Nymphomania with obscene gestures and acts (compare Hyosc., Bell., and Platina) ; desires light and company, much worse in darkness and solitude (also Cann. indic.) very loquacious in prayerful beseeching language ; face red and bloated. *Distorted visual hallucinations* ; thinks she sees vermin in the room and under the bed ; familiar objects terrify her.

SULPHUR : Religious melancholy with despair of her own salvation and indifference to the lot of others. Forgets the names and words she would like to use ; obstinacy, dislikes to have any one near her ; *flushes of heat*, weak faint spells and cold feet ; light sleep. She arranges her clothing and hair in

a most fantastic manner and delights in grotesque apparel. *Happiness* is supposed to be a sulphur characteristic, but we have not found it confirmed in puerperal insanity.

VERATRUM ALBUM : Nymphomania with desire to embrace every body (even inanimate objects, compare Hyosc.), and desire to tear her clothes with lasciviousness ; religious melancholy with self-condemnation ; desire for cold water and other cool refreshing things ; cold sweat on the forehead.

VERATRUM VIRIDE : Puerperal mania after the convulsions which it accompanied have ceased. *Hard, full, quick pulse.* Silent and suspicious and sleepless ; both the Veratrums are noble remedies for puerperal mania and should be carefully compared with Bell., Hyosc., Platina and Stram.

ZINCUM : Melancholy, fear of thieves, demons and other frightful figures ; weakness of mind, repeats all questions before replying ; cannot keep her feet still, they are in constant motion.

HYGIENIC : Rest and repose of the body are essential to the cure, and it is a great mistake to allow the patient to run about the apartment even ; much less should she roam the house. She may be secured so as to prevent this, and all chance of self-violence in the following manner : Stand her (and if necessary *hold* her) upon the floor while an attendant winds her up in sheets, beginning at the feet and leaving her arms free, the patient (and her bandaging) forming a sort of cocoon. Now the arms may be secured to the sides loosely and the patient likewise bound down to the bed. If it seems undesirable to move the patient from the bed, the restraint may be applied as follows : The patient lying on one side of the bed, spread a strong sheet upon the other. Place the

patient upon the sheet and while attendants hold her arms by her sides and her legs and feet together down straight in the bed, wrap her up snugly by rolling her gently in the sheet and fasten the edges securely with safety pins.

Many patients are so quieted by this "cocooning" that the binding to the bed is unnecessary. This method secures an easy and humane restraint which husband's the patient's strength and vitality. And so soon as a disposition to be quiet is evinced the restraint should be removed, being promptly restored when a fresh outbreak recurs. In every case, the patient must be daily cleansed with a hot alcohol and water bath, and all soiled clothing removed. At the same time *seclusion must be insisted upon*; admit no one to a maniac save the physician and necessary attendants and when recovery dawns be not over hasty to relax this rule.

The diet should be liberal, eggs, milk and beef-tea the chief; since anæmia nearly always marks these cases and the violence of the mental activity (which we cannot restrain as we do the physical) is like a consuming fire which if not furnished fuel feeds upon the already impoverished system. Some think the sleeplessness of the anæmic may be relieved by stimulants, but we avoid their use.

While it is not wise to irritate by undue severity and unnecessary exactions, never yield any important point: but gently, quietly and persistently carry out what is for the patient's good. We have given a teaspoonful of medicine twenty times within as many minutes to a patient who spat it out and finally carried the point and saw it swallowed.

During the height of the disease as well as in convalescence look sharply after all the organs and

functions of the body. See to it that the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, uterus, and bowels are not widely deviating from the normal. If the system be in an intense state, so to speak, decomposition is very rapid and the bowels should move every forty-eight hours at longest, being aided by injections if necessary.

Convalescence established, protect your patient carefully from exposure to anything which will recall her delusions; be cautious about diet, exercise and company; let her have a change of scene if possible. Finally one remedy cures rarely; more often a nice sequence of drugs is necessary. The following scheme of drug study is suggested *first*, fever remedies, second, blood remedies, third, vegetative remedies, fourth, nerve remedies. Should the mental symptoms not seem to give the picture, examine carefully the physical status.

PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

Compare: 1. Arn., Bell., Bry., *Hamam.*, Kali carb., Nux v., *Pulsat.*, *Rhus. tox.*

2. Ant. crud., Apis, Ars., Calc. carb., Carbol. ac., China, Hep., Iod., Lyc., Merc. sol., Secale, Sepia, Sil., Sulph.

ANTIMONIUM CRUD.: Enormous swelling in a chronic state. Red lines of absorbents traceable on the skin. Disposition to dry gangrene.

APIS: Fever, restlessness, and tossing to and fro without relief. No thirst. *Urine scanty* or suppressed. Whitish transparent swelling. Stinging or sharp plunging pains.

ARNICA: Terribly sore, bruised, aching sensation in the inguinal and femoral regions beginning very soon after labor.

ARSENICUM : Great *restlessness* and every motion produces a sensation of exhaustion. Thirst for small drinks frequently. Cold, wants to be covered up warm. Burning pains, swelling, pale and œdematous.

BELLADONNA : *Cutting pains and heaviness* in the thighs, hypogastrium and sexual parts. The least jar of the bed is painful. Fever with thirst. Cannot bear to be touched. Moaning and sleeplessness. Red face and eyes. Cannot bear the least light or noise.

BRYONIA : Drawing or lancinating pains from the hip to the foot: aggravation from touch or the least motion. *Copious perspiration* without relief. Pulling sensation in the abdomen extending down the leg as if the menses would appear. Dry lips and mouth and thirst for copious draughts of cold water. Pale, pink swelling of the leg. Aggravation in the evening and early part of the night.

CALCAREA CARB. : White swelling of the foot and leg with sensation of coldness as if covered with a damp cloth. Milk suppressed and general coldness.

CARBOLIC ACID : Fœtid suppuration, exhaustion, right side especially.

CHINA : Great debility, a cachectic condition of the system with tumefaction of the limb.

HAMAMELIS : We have no special indications for this twin brother to Arnica, but clinical experience points to it as the chief drug in this trying disease. We use internally and externally, and have never seen suppuration where it was applied in the beginning of the disorder.

HEPAR : Where suppuration is inevitable and profuse.

IODINE : In obstinate cases marked by a scrofulous diathesis.

KALI CARB. : *Stitching and shooting* pains in the swollen foot and leg and in the abdomen, which is flatulently distended. Distressing pain in the back extending down into the glutei muscles. Restlessness, with tossing and thirst.

LYCOPodium : Swollen foot and leg ; the saphena vein is swollen very large and is tender and can be distinctly traced. Loud rumbling of flatulence in the abdomen. *Red sand in the urine, backache, better after micturition.* Restless and tossing at night.

MERCURIUS SOL. : After Bell. or Bry. When suppuration threatens or is present. Hectic fever. It promotes absorption.

NUX VOMICA : Red swelling of the leg with dark painful spots ; a powerless, bruised sensation of the leg and low down in the abdomen, with *frequent urging to urinate and defecate.* Loss of appetite. Aggravation after three o'clock in the morning. Great depression and irritability.

PULSATILLA : Pale swelling of the foot and limb, with pains in the limb and hypogastrium. Suppression of milk and lochia. Thirstlessness. *Offensive, clammy taste* in the mouth after sleeping. She craves fresh, cool air. This drug is *second only* to Hamam. in this disorder.

RHUS TOX. : At the very outset there is loss of power to use the limb ; she cannot draw it up. A red streak marks the course of the saphena vein. *Great restlessness*, every change affording but a bit of relief. Worse *after midnight* and after wetting the part ; wants warm covering.

SECALE : Numb cold limbs. Diarrhœa. A stupid condition of the brain.

SEPIA : Where chronic congestion or inflammation of the uterus co-exist.

SILICEA : When suppuration leaves an ulcerative surface, with scanty discharge.

SULPHUR : Papular eruptions over the leg and whole body. Great numbness, heaviness and want of power in the limb.

HYGIENIC : Keep cheerful and do not let your patient get disheartened. If doing fairly well, let well enough alone, and keep the affected parts wrapped up in flannel. If the swelling increase with alarming rapidity apply flannels wrung out in *hot* water medicated with the indicated drug (usually Hamam.): let these be renewed as often as they get cool. If the swelling "points" and absolutely fluctuates and yet does not discharge, open it: under any other conditions the use of a knife is indefensible. When the swelling becomes an abscess or ulceration it loses its distinctive character and should be treated accordingly.

PELVIC CELLULITIS.

First Stage. (Congestive). 1. *Acon.*, *Arn.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Con.*, *Merc. sol.*, *Verat. viride.* 2. *Actea*, *Ars.*, *Bar. carb.*, *Kali carb.*, *Plat.*, *Secale.*

Second Stage. (Effusive). 1. *Apis*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Tart. em.* 2. *Canth.*, *Colch.*, *Digit.*, *Helleb.*, *Merc. sol.*, *Sulph.*

Third Stage. (Suppurative). 1. *Hepar.*, *Merc. sol.*, *Sil.* 2. *Calc. carb.*, *Sulphur.*

The principal remedies are recognized by these :

Particular Indications.

ACONITUM : The drug in the beginning when the disease arises from a cold ; pressure on the crusal

nerve or its branches. Ludlam says, give low and frequently. It is only useful in the first stage.

ARNICA : *After a long, severe or instrumental labor*, and when the pain is excessive and the swelling little or nothing. Hypericum should also be considered in such a case. Like Aconite Arnica is chiefly useful in the first stage : Ludlam advises their alternation.

APIS : This is the great remedy to promote absorption, for which purpose it is only equaled by Tartar emetic, and finds its use in the second stage.

BELLADONNA : Erysipelatous cellulitis. Low grade of fever with many nervous symptoms, headache, delirium, photophobia, etc. It is a correlative to Aconite in the first stage.

BRYONIA : The swelling is *extremely sensitive to touch* and she cannot bear contact or motion. First stage:

CONIUM : *Prominent swelling* arising suddenly after a hard long instrumental labor, or after a blow or fall, or after rigid os uteri. Leucorrhœa of whitish or bloody mucus, very acrid and corrosive with pain in the small of the back. Study also Arnica and Hypericum, in the first stage.

SILICEA : When the suppuration is too long continued, the ulcer becomes foul and the pus degenerate. Third stage.

TARTAREMETIC : Is the great absorbent of inflammatory products in the pelvis and must be used low, rarely and persistently to secure its best effect in the second stage.

VERATRUM VIRIDE : This is probably the chief remedy for the first stage and will often abort the incipient inflammation. Suppression of milk and lochia. *Intense nervous excitement*, even to delirium

and mania. Vesical, rectal, and uterine tenesmus. Severe pains in (and tenderness of) the hypogastrium. *Abdominal tympanites. Hard, full, frequent pulse.* Cases where the indications seem to call for both Aconite and Belladonna usually need Veratrum viride.

HYGIENIC : During the first stage a light diet of milk and milk foods is wise ; but so soon as the original congestive onset is passed and we deal with a product of inflammation, a more liberal and stimulating diet is essential. Do not use alcohol however : trust to milk or other good strong food. What was said of the knife in the preceding section applies here.

CHAPTER XI.

MILIARY FEVER. LACTEAL VARIATIONS. MILK
FEVER. MASTITIS. SORE NIPPLES.
FOR MILIARIA.

1. Acon., Bry., Ipec., Merc. sol. 2. Ars., Bell.,
Valeriana.

ACONITUM: High fever and red (or white?)
rash. This drug will often break up this little
plague if given early.

ARSENICUM: White miliaria with no (or little)
heat, but excessive restlessness and thirst.

BELLADONNA: Very red fine hot rash. Turgid
tongue, papillæ.

BRYONIA: Usually *the only remedy needed* when,
after the fever subsiding, the rash and itching con-
tinue.

IPECACUANHA: Excessive sweatings and inces-
sant nausea.

MERCURIUS SOL.: Persistent pustular headed
eruption continuing after the fever. (Compare
Juglans, cin. and tart. em.)

VALERIANA: Eruption with watering eyes, op-
pressed chest, diarrhœa, bad taste and smell, trem-
ulousness, creeping chilliness and occasional sweats.

HYGIENIC: For deliverance from this harmless
torment we may obtain fervent blessings. Keep the
room cool and do not allow too warm or heavy bed-
ding. Grateful relief is sometimes obtained by

spongings with very weak solutions of Acetic or Phosphoric acid and water.

FOR SORE NIPPLES.

1. *Arn.*, *Calend.*, *Castor equor.*, *Ham.*, *Phyt.*
2. *Agar.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Cham.*, *Croton tig.*, *Graph.*, *Lyc.*, *Merc. sol.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

AGARICUS : Red, burning, itching nipples ; women who have chillblains.

ARNICA : Nipples feel sore *as if bruised*; often indicated and cures soon when early applied ; use internally and externally.

CALCAREA CARB. : An ulcer on the nipple discharging pus.

CALENDULA : The remedy for a *cracked or fissured* nipple : use internally and externally.

CASTOR EQUORUM : *Neglected* cases where the nipple is nearly ulcerated off ; it only hangs as it were by small strings. Use internally and also externally, diluted one half with glycerine or sweet oil. From this treatment we have seen excellent results.

CHAMOMILLA : Nipples inflamed and very tender, she can hardly endure the child's nursing ; in fact, she is very irritable, cross and impatient, and says she can't stand it and won't stand it.

CROTON TIGLIUM : Every time the child draws at the nipple, a pain runs through to the scapula on that side, which is excruciating. The nipples are *very sore and have an eczematous* appearance.

GRAPHITES : Little vesicles on the nipples. The nipple *oozes out a thick glutinous fluid* which forms a crust, which is removed by nursing only to form again.

HAMAMELIS : Where soreness and tenderness are the chief characteristics and Arnica fails.

LYCOPODIUM : The nipples bleed and are very sore ; the child draws so much blood that he vomits it up.

MERCURIUS SOL. : The nipples feel very *raw* and sore. Gums sensitive, teeth sore and leave their dents upon the tongue ; enlarged cervical glands.

PHOSPHORUS : The nipples are *hot* and sore and the abdomen feels weak and empty. Much heat in the lower part of the back across the kidney region.

PHYTOLACCA : Sore fissured nipples. Intense suffering on putting the child to the breast ; the pain seems to radiate from the nipple over the whole body.

PULSATILLA : The pain from nursing extends into the chest, up to the neck and down the back ; often changes from place to place.

SEPIA : The nipples are sore and deeply cracked across the crown in various places.

SILICEA : The nipple is sore and tender, and ulcerates very easily.

SULPHUR : After nursing the nipple smarts and burns much ; it is chapped and bleeding about the base.

HYGIENIC AND TOPICAL : If proper remedies are given for abnormal conditions of the breast during pregnancy, and they are daily washed in cold water, and the nipples hardened, all trouble will be easily avoided. Guernsey advises "to dissolve a few globules of the same remedy (as is given internally) in water or brandy and water and apply to the nipple after nursing." We confess to the best results with Arnica and Hamamelis internally and externally in simple soreness, while a cracked nipple is

as surely cured by *Calendula* as an ulcerated one is by the dilute castor oil. An aphthous nipple will need a *Hydrastis glycerole*; which failing, a dilution of *Arsenicum* locally used sometimes affords magic relief. Dr. Eaton thinks that the *Basilicon ointment* excels all other applications for a fissured nipple. Ludlam advises for simple abrasion arrow root, cornstarch, gum arabic, borax and white sugar; to the first, white oxide of zinc may be added, a drachm to an ounce. For aphthous ulceration in addition to *Hydrastis*, *Baptisia* and the mineral acids. For fissures he mentions the acids, elastic Collodion, a glycerole of gum benzoine and the yolk of an egg, four parts by weight to five of glycerine: A good nipple shield is a great help.

MILK FEVER.

Rarely requires any treatment if the child is put to the breast within a few hours after birth and taught to nurse. If drugs seem necessary, compare: *Acon.*, *Arn.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Coff.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Verat. virid.*

LACTEAL VARIATIONS.

No Milk Secreted: *Agnus cast.*, *Secale*, *Urtica urens*.

Milk Scanty: 1. *Agnus cast.*, *Asafæt.*, **Borax*. 2. *Bry.*, *Calc. carb.*, *China*, *Merc. sol.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Pulsat.*

Milk Suppressed: 1. *Acon.*, *Caust.*, *Dulc.*, *Puls.* 2. *Cham.*, *Phyt.*, *Verat. virid.*

Milk, Too Profuse: *Acetic ac.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Mentha pip.*, *Pul.*, *Phyt.*, *Uron. nit.*

* Low Potency.

Galactorrhœa : Bell., * Borax, Bry., Calc. carb., China, Con., Phos., Puls., Rhus tox., Stram.

Cramps in Stomach (from nursing) : Carbo. an., *Carbo veg.*, China, Phos.

"Goneness" in Stomach (from nursing) : Carbo. an., Hydrast., Ign., Oleander, Sepia.

Milk, Acid : Calcarea phosphorica.

Milk, Bitter and Yellow : Rheum.

Milk, Blueish : Lachesis.

Milk Tastes Badly : Borax, Calc. phos., Merc. sol., Rheum.

Milk, Tastes Salt : Calc. phos., Carbo. an.

Milk, Too Thick : Borax.

Milk, Too Thin : Calc. phos., Carbo an., China, Lach., Puls.

Milk, Watery : Calc. phos., China, Kali b. (and stringy), Puls.

ACONITUM : Hot dry skin, much thirst, restlessness and anxiety. The breasts are hot, hard and swollen, but contain little or no milk.

ACETIC ACID : Milk normal in quality, but *enormous in quantity*.

AGNUS CASTUS : Despairing sadness, frequently says she will die. Milk *very scanty*.

ASAFÆTIDA : Excessive hysterical sensibility of the vital organism and the veins unnaturally distended. Milk scanty; frequently indicated.

BELLADONNA : Spontaneous and excessive flow of milk with large swollen, red, heavy breasts, cephalic congestion and sleeplessness.

BORAX : For a scanty flow of milk with *stitches and aching in the breasts* which she presses with the hand, they are so painful ; *give in a low dilution*.

* High dilution.

While a profuse spontaneous flow or a vitiated secretion of thick, bad tasting, easy-curdling milk calls for a higher dilution.

BRYONIA : Her breasts are stony hard and, although swollen, are not red, but tormented by tensile, burning, stitching pains, and afford but little milk. Galactorrhœa.

CALCAREA CARB. : Mammæ distended but the milk is scanty, and there seems a want of vital activity to bring it forward. Also profuse spontaneous milk flow.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA : Milk scanty, thick, salt, acid ; pains and burning in the mammæ.

CARBO ANIMALIS : Milk thin and salt ; nodosities in the mammæ ; nursing causes stitching pains ; gastric cramps from nursing.

CARBO VEG. : Gastric dyspepsia and gastralgia from prolonged nursing, or nursing continued after a new conception.

CAUSTICUM : Milk diminished or suppressed by over-fatigue, night watching and anxiety ; delicate light complexioned women.

CHAMOMILLA : Milk suppressed by anger ; breasts very tender ; she is restless, fretful, cross and passionate. Such an one said : "I can't endure it and *I won't*." Cham. soon relieved.

CHINA : Weakness from flooding or profuse lochia. Aggravation every other day. Milk scanty, thin and watery. *Cramps* in stomach and debility from prolonged lactation.

DULCAMARA : Milk suppressed (or fails to be secreted ?) from exposure to the cold and damp air : mammæ swollen, painless, inactive, but their cuticle itches, and she is subject to eruptions caused by cold.

KALI BICH. : The milk has the appearance of stringy white masses and water.

LACHESIS : The milk is blue and thin. She is very desolate and sad and unhappy.

MERC. SOL. : Milk scanty and tastes badly ; mammæ swollen and hard and feel raw and sore.

MENTHA PIP. : Breasts swollen, engorged and full of very painful little lumps. Milk profuse.

PHOSPHORIC ACID : Milk scanty, with great debility and great apathy.

PULSATILLA : One of our best milk prompters for mild, tearful women apparently in a good condition, who have no milk. Or the breasts may be much swollen, and she full of erratic rheumatic pains. Milk thin and watery and the true milk globule almost entirely absent. Fever, but no thirst.

RHEUM. : Milk tastes badly (*bitter*) and is very yellow. Mother and child have painful sour diarrhœa.

SECALE : After exhausting hæmorrhages and excessive after pains in thin, scrawny women, little or no milk flows into the breasts, which sting terribly.

URTICA UREA : Milk very scanty, or fails entirely to be secreted.

MASTITIS PUERPERALIS.

* Study, 1. Acon., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Graph., *Hepar*, *Mentha pip.*, *Phosph.*, *Phyt.*, *Sil.* 2. Acetic ac., Apis, Aurum triph., Carbo an., Cham., Cistus, Con., Lach., Merc. sol., Rhus tox., Sulph., Verat. viride.

ACETIC ACID : Breasts greatly and painfully distended ; threatening an abscess.

* Compare also the remedies under "Sore Nipples" and "Lactæal Variations."

ACONITUM : A chill followed by fever, etc., after exposure to a dry cold air.

APIS : Hard swelling of the breasts with burning, *stinging pains*, redness and inflammation.

AURUM TRIPHYLLUM : Lumps deep in *left* breast, with aching pains.

BELLADONNA : Breasts feel heavy and there are *red streaks running like radii* from a central point (usually the nipple) with pulsating pains, headache and dullness and stupidity. Right side especially.

BRYONIA : Breasts stony, hard and heavy, *hot and painful* but not very red. She feels sick and faint if she moves or is moved even to sitting up in bed. Stitching headache, fever, thirst and hot skin. This drug is often to be preferred even above Acon. to meet the onset of mastitis, and a perspiration following its exhibition will justify its use when well chosen. Right side.

CARBO AN. : Breasts swollen and red with burning, tearing pains. Terrible darting in the breasts which arrests her breathing while the child nurses. Right side.

CHAMOMILLA : Breasts inflamed, swollen and painful, with burning, lancinating pains.

CISTUS : Inflammation of the breasts from obstruction of the lacteal ducts with sense of fullness in the chest. Scrofulous diathesis. Excessive sensibility to the cold air. Left side.

CONIUM : Inflammation (of the *left* breast) with stitching pains as if from needles.

GRAPHITES : Old cicatrices from former ulcerations impede the flow of milk and threaten the formation of an abscess. Guernsey says : "I have the greatest confidence in Graphites has never failed me."

HEPAR : When suppuration *seems inevitable* give Hepar high ; dull pains in the breast. "Should not be given too soon," says Dr. Ostrom, "lest suppuration be thereby accelerated" * and needlessly developed, we add—if fluctuation shows a *very scanty, slow and illy distributed suppuration, or an extraordinary abundance of pus*, give Hepar low and often. Right side.

LACHESIS : Bluish, inflamed breasts. Lancinating or hammering pains extending down the arm. Chills at night and heat by day.

MENTHA PIP. : Hard lumps in the breasts which are exquisitely tender. Breasts full and caked.

MERC. SOL. : Hot, hard swelling of the breast with raw, sore feeling. Chilliness and throbbings proclaim suppuration, or abscesses exist which show no signs of healing ; sweating without relief.

PHOSPHORUS : Phlegmonous inflammation of the breasts. Red spots or streaks with stitching, cutting pains. *Knotty abscesses or fistulous ulcers*, or openings, with burning, stinging pains and offensive watery discharge. Hectic fever and night sweats. Left side. One of the best remedies for a mammary abscess or ulceration.

PHYTOLACCA : *Chill followed by fever and painful engorgement of the breasts* ; hardness apparent from the first. Many hard, painful nodosities. Abscesses with large, fistulous, ulcerated openings, filled with unhealthy granulations and discharging a watery, foetid ichorous pus. Breast caked solid. Exquisite pain radiating from the nipple all over the body. This drug is homœopathic to every stage of the disorder, and will cure 95% of all cases if used

* Treatise on the Breast, p. 156.

early and often, externally and internally in hot water, saturating flannel bandages.

RHUS TOX. : *Mastitis from getting wet.* Breasts red and swollen in streaks and painfully distended, or cold, empty, yet painful.

SILICEA : After the abscess a fistulous ulcer remains, discharging a thin, watery, offensive pus. The whole breast seems to be discharging away in pus, one lobe after another opening into one common ulcer ; or there may be several orifices. The value of this drug in such cases *cannot be over-estimated.*

SULPHUR : Inflammation running in radii from the nipple. Profuse suppuration with chilliness in the fore part of the day, and heat in the after part. Old ulcerations, the breast feels like a raw sore. The breast feels hot, burning and stinging.

VERATRUM VIRIDE : Mastitis ushered in by intense continuous fever, hard, full rapid pulse, delirium, thirst, etc. Breasts being red and erysipelatous.

HYGIENIC : Common sense care of the breasts during pregnancy and lactation will do much to avert this justly dreaded inflammation. Advise the pregnant woman to give her breasts an air bath every day and to bathe them well at least once daily (and twice is better) with as cold water as she puts upon her face. The baby born, put it to the breast just as soon as the mother has reasonable rest from the fatigues of the labor. When the mother's hands and face are bathed (after the labor) let it always be with *cool water*, certainly not with hot, nor hardly warm. Do not have the hands put in it but let the mother wipe her hands and face with a sponge or towel wrung out in the c o o

water. Moreover caution all against undue exposure of the now active and filled or filling glands: she should not sit up while in a perspiration to nurse the child, but cool off first. After getting up, the breasts should be well covered when she goes out if the weather be cold. The best device we have seen for this purpose is a large piece of silk to cover both breasts completely and tuck in well. If desired two orifices may be cut for the nipples and the child nursed without removing this breast protector. When seen during the first stages mastitis may frequently be aborted by wrapping the affected parts up in white flannels wrung out in boiling water medicated with whatever drug is indicated while the same is given internally, and changed frequently so as to keep up a steaming effect. These drugs are most often Bryonia, Phosphorus and Phytolacca, although we may prefer *Veratrum viride* if an erysipelatous redness prevails, or possibly *Belladonna* or more rarely *Rhus tox*.

If suppuration be a certainty, discard fomentations and apply poultices, of which the linseed and the old-fashioned Indian meal poultice with a tenth part of poke root grated in it are best. Very rarely will any one poultice serve well many days, and the programme must be varied. In tedious cases of ulceration after mastitis, we have gotten fine results from a soothing poultice by night and a stimulating ointment (like the basilicon) by day. The annoying little sore lumps which are so often the forerunners of mastitis, may be removed by very frequent rubbing (from base to apex) of the breast with a little lump of lard or vaseline the size of a walnut, in which three drops of peppermint have been thoroughly incorporated, while *Mentha pip*.

is given internally. The best breast pump is a hot quart bottle fitted to the nipple and cooled gradually. For the use of this, the method of opening the abscess, etc., etc., we refer the reader to Dr. H. I. Ostrom's valuable monograph on the breasts, published by Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia.

ERRATA.

Page 102, seventh line, read 57 for 67.
 " 103, fourteenth " " 115 " 127.
 " 120, foot note, " 119 " 157.
 " 126, " " " 90 " 117.
 " 161, " " " 136 " 182.
 " 173, " " add 76.
 " 184, " " tenth line, read choas
 for choros.

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